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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING JULY 10, 1892.—TWENTY- EIGHT PAGES.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.  
BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

## AGAIN IN ARMS

### A Force of Pinkertons Said to Be Marching on Homestead.

### Guns in Hand the Mill Men Are Ready to Meet Invaders.

### The Little City Once More Prepares for a Bloody Conflict.

### The Full Fighting Force of the Strik- ers in Line.

### PICKED MEN GUARDING EVERY AP- PROACH TO THE TOWN.

If Another Battle Occurs It Will Be Aw-  
ful in Its Results—Carnegie Declines  
to Interfere in the Matter at Issue—It  
All Rests With Manager Frick—How  
the Morning Battle and the Day Was  
Passed at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—Hugh O'Donnell  
is authority for the startling statement that  
it is now definitely known that a force of  
Pinkerton men are rapidly approaching  
Homestead. They are said to be coming  
over the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore  
and Ohio, and will disembark at the nearest  
point to the town and come in over the hills.  
The excitement is even greater than it was  
on the morning of Wednesday last, when  
Homestead rose in its might to meet the first  
invasion of the Pinkerton Hessians, and an-  
other bloody battle is looked for.

All the fighting force of the mill men is up  
in arms and complete preparations are now  
making to meet the foe. An attempt on  
the part of the Pinkertons to take possession  
of the Homestead Steel Works is expected to-  
night. The attack is expected from a point  
northwest of Homestead at the hills. A line  
of scouts armed with Winchester rifles has  
been started along the hill tops to prevent a  
surprise.

This afternoon a telegram was received at  
the Amalgamated Association headquarters  
notifying the leaders that three car loads of  
Pinkertons and a car load of ammunition  
had left East Buffalo, N. Y., for Pittsburg.  
The dispatch came from a reliable source in  
which the leaders place the utmost con-  
fidence.

"This is official. Be on your guard,"  
were its concluding words, and the men in  
command have determined to be guided by  
the warning.

One of the leaders said this afternoon that  
he would like to be able to say that danger of  
another conflict had passed, but he could not  
do this honestly. He seemed to place  
credence in the East Buffalo  
warning, and as he spoke his ser-  
ious face attested the troubled condition of  
his mind. The warning has gained currency  
and it is believed generally to be based  
on authentic information. But there are few  
people here who anticipate another attempt  
of the Pinkerton men to reach the works by  
means of the river. Nevertheless the Monon-  
gahela is guarded at every point and no hos-  
tile force could approach without warning  
being given.

A man who has closely studied the situa-  
tion here said regarding the report: "I think  
it is true. I know that if these men had come  
here direct they would have been here long  
ago, but they have no intention of  
coming here direct and when they  
arrive in Homestead, it will not  
be by rail or water. Perhaps you are not  
aware that the old abandoned branch of the  
R. & O. Railroad runs within three miles of  
Homestead, this side of the river. It was  
formerly a part of the main line of  
that railroad and branches from the  
present Wheeling division. Now what could  
be easier than for the Pinkertons to  
mobilize 400 men on some point on that road,  
run them across the bridge and down this  
branch as far as necessary, unload men there  
and march them over the hills to Homestead.  
The greatest trouble any armed force would  
have in entering this place would be  
in disembarking from cars or from boats.  
Once on land, and formed in line, a large  
force of trained men could easily quell the  
mob that would attack them. The plan I  
have mentioned has been thought of by others,  
and I think has been suggested to the Car-  
negie Co.; whether large or not, if the armed  
forces are on land and formed in line they  
will be able to cope with the mob. Now, I  
don't want it understood that I know this  
plan will be followed, or have any hint as to  
the action of the Pinkertons. But the plan  
is feasible and more likely to be followed  
than any other I can think of.

The belief obtains here on the part of the  
men that no move is to be expected very  
soon on the part of the company. Neverthe-  
less they propose to keep prepared. It is  
thought that the company will make plans  
or prepare the way thoroughly so as to  
be ready to start the fire soon after they ob-  
tain control of the works if they  
should succeed in doing this. Enough  
has been obtained from Gov. Pattison by the  
strikers' committee to make them believe  
that Gov. Pattison will not send troops here  
except in an extreme case.

Mr. O'Donnell believes that the first move  
of Chairman Frick of the newly formed Car-  
negie Co. will be to secure non-union men  
who will agree to go to work. This  
will necessarily take some time  
and until this is done it is  
not thought Mr. Frick will be in a hurry to get  
the works under his control. When there are  
non-union men available to start the fire to  
work, an effort is looked for to intro-  
duce a sufficient force to protect the works  
and the non-union men against the locked-out  
men, who will certainly resist attempt to  
displace them. Mr. O'Donnell thinks that  
Mr. Frick will again resort to the Pinkerton  
men if necessary.

"I most conservative and thoughtful men  
and the leaders believe that there will be

an encounter with the Pinkertons at least  
within thirty-six hours.  
Many think that it will come in less time  
than that. Several have said that the attack  
will be made in broad daylight. All  
day dispatches have been pouring in giving  
the movements of the Pinkerton forces. The  
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent has  
just received from Buffalo the story  
that two cars of Pinkerton  
men passed through there to-day.  
Three other cars are said to have passed  
through there yesterday. The leaders are  
convinced that a Pinkerton force varying  
from eight hundred to one thousand men has  
been collected. The leaders to-night are in  
possession of important news which they re-  
fuse to give to reporters. It is unquestion-  
ably in regard to the Pinkertons. Their  
greatest anxiety is to locate them positively.  
They know the Pinkertons that will come are  
experienced—the pick of the great force  
throughout the country.  
The leaders are more active and energetic  
than ever, but their work is done with quiet-  
ness. Preparations have not lagged for a  
minute. The men who are  
in charge have not slept two  
hours a day since Wednesday. More rifles  
and ammunition arrived to-day. The guns  
are kept in the houses and the cartridges  
were quietly distributed among the men.  
One walking through the village could  
now and then catch glimpses of  
men cleaning their guns. The leaders have  
planned the defense as well as they can.  
They hardly expect an attack from the  
river again. They think the first  
struggle will come near the entrance  
to the mill. They have planned for  
every possible emergency that they can  
foresee. It has just been learned that two  
cannons are on the way to Homestead. With  
its present equipment in the way of  
arms and ammunition the leaders are con-  
vinced that it will take a force of not less  
than 2,000 men to overcome them.  
Within a few hours another victim will be  
added to the list of the men of Homestead  
who lost their lives in the battle of Wednes-  
day. Wm. Foy, the ex-member of the  
Salvation Army, has been lying in a  
critical condition, and to-night he  
will die. It is hardly possible that he  
will live throughout the night. Foy was  
shot through the left lung during the fire on  
Wednesday morning.  
When the fight comes they look for a heavy  
loss of life. By the very nature of  
things the battle will be a pitched one. The  
men have not taken one step in the way of  
making barricades. Should they begin this  
they could intrench themselves in an almost  
invulnerable position by making use of the  
steel which lies about the mill.

World's Fair grounds, is in the city and is  
supposed to be at the head of this move-  
ment.  
The plan is to introduce Pinkertons into  
Homestead by two and three and in any  
guise they can get there. When a  
sufficient number to be effective in a melee  
has been gathered an attempt will be  
made to occupy the mill. The intention is to  
obtain possession of the fort by sur-  
prising the men and giving battle if  
they offer resistance. The struggle at  
the steel works has really begun. The  
company is determined to ignore the Amal-  
gamated Association. That organiza-  
tion is very sensible that to lose



Using the Tower Search-Light on the River.  
(From Sketches by the Special Artist of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.)

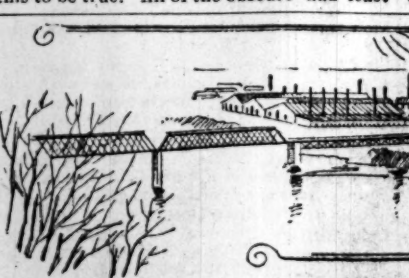
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require the other iron and steel manufactur-  
ers to adopt similar positions towards their  
employees.

This fight of the union men is for very  
existence and it will be fought to the death.  
Steel men over the country are preparing  
to support their Homestead brethren by  
every means in their power.  
Word is received here to-night that 2,000  
men in the Mingo Junction Works have de-  
clared themselves as ready to march to the  
assistance of the Carnegie men when they call  
for it.

A MYSTERIOUS RAILWAY TRAIN.  
WHEELING, W. Va., July 9.—Five special  
passenger coaches were attached to  
the Baltimore and Ohio train from  
Chicago which passed through this  
city at 6 p. m. this evening on its way to  
Pittsburg. The coaches were not run into the  
depot and were switched into the Pittsburg  
branch. Special precautions seem to have  
been taken to prevent an examination  
of the coaches and they  
attracted no particular attention.  
Labor leaders here, however, believe that  
they contained Pinkertons on their way to

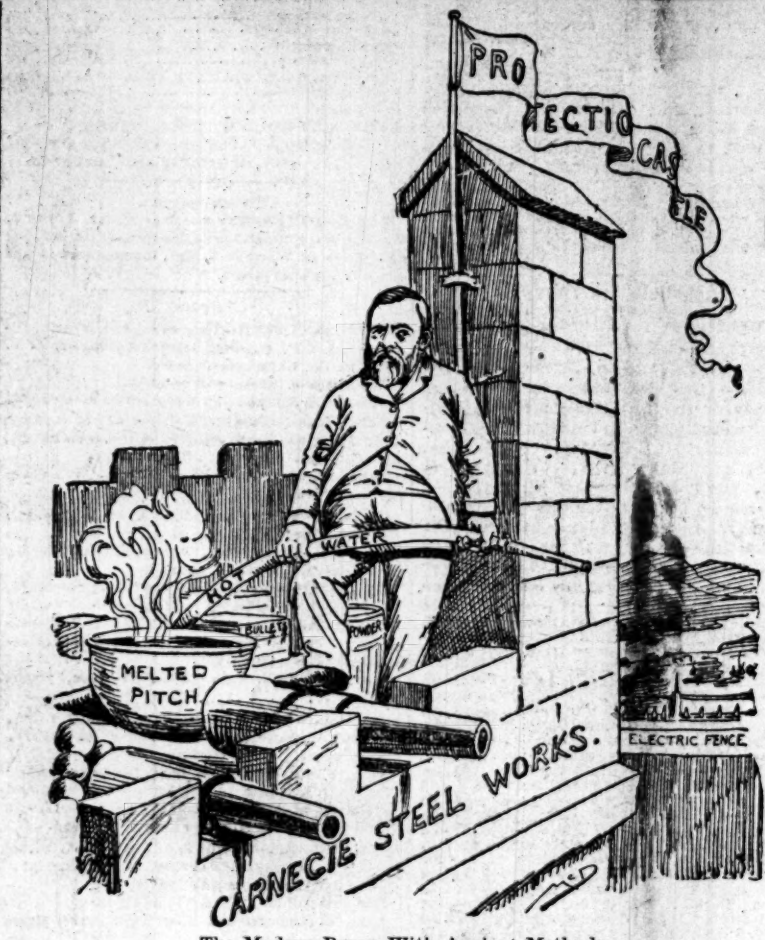
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View of the Carnegie Mills From the North Bank.  
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known of the hostilities have housed during  
yesterday and to-day many strangers whose  
business the clerks cannot vouch for.  
This fact would not of itself stamp  
these strangers as Pinkertons, but the  
actions of several of them are suf-  
ficient to draw suspicion upon them.  
A. J. Randall, who registered at the  
St. James Hotel from Philadelphia,  
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The Modern Baron With Ancient Methods.

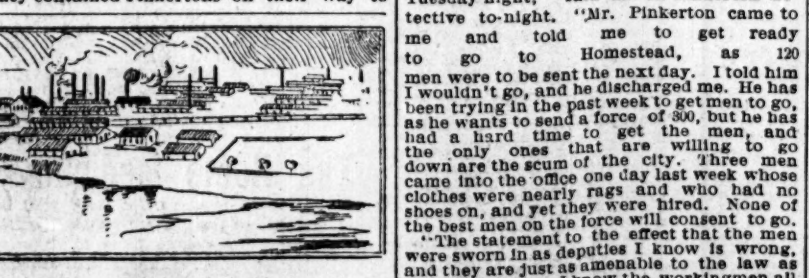
of ammunition left here over the Western  
New York & Pennsylvania Road for Pittsburg  
before sunrise this morning. How long the men  
were here or where they came from is not  
known, but it is supposed they are the party  
which left the East a day or so ago and that  
it is being added to all along the road. It is  
not thought, however, that the company re-  
ceived any great addition in this city.  
Possibly twenty men may have gone. The  
whole deal was worked off in the dark, and  
only the local labor watchers who are  
on guard for the Homestead men  
knew of it, and they kept it  
secret. They sent, however, the following  
message of warning from East Buffalo to the  
Homestead leaders: "Three cars of Pinker-  
ton men and two cars of ammunition left  
here for Pittsburg. Be on guard."

These watchers refuse to talk or give any  
of the details of the company's strength but  
as near as can be learned from talks with the  
railroad employees at East Buffalo there  
were ninety-six men on the train, and the  
two cars of ammunition were sealed and  
under an armed guard. The train, it is said,  
was under the control of a Pinkerton  
man from New York. It was said there was  
a gatling gun on board the train, but this  
statement cannot be confirmed.  
Very few absolute statements are  
made by any of the labor  
men here, but they intimate enough to show  
that they are in possession of information to  
the effect that the Pinkertons are massing  
men at various points and that as soon  
as their arrangements are complete they will  
move on Homestead from every side and  
throw an army into the town and take pos-  
session of the works and drive the strikers  
out at the muzzle of rifle and gatling guns.  
The men to-morrow will be anxious to  
secure brass buttons on them for souvenirs of  
the memorable tragedy, whose echoes have  
not yet died out. The remarkable interest  
taken in the situation is shown in a peculiar  
manner by the bearing of small children.  
Boys not yet in their teens are as zealous as  
their elders in doing picket duty on the river  
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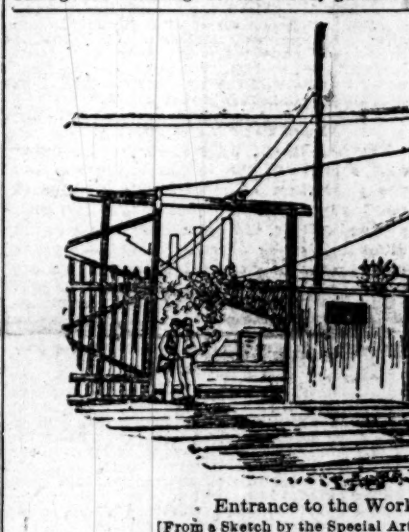
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the banks of the river. They had stood at  
their posts through the hours of the long  
night, chilled by the cool atmosphere, and  
suffering from great mental and physical  
strain.  
All night long the camp-fires gleamed  
along the shores of the Monongahela and  
save the barking of a dog and the occasional  
bawling of some suspicious child, there was  
nothing to vary the monotony of existence.  
Occasionally some picket, over zealous in his  
interest, would forget the consequences that  
might follow such an action, and fire a bullet  
from his revolver into the air or at the blaz-  
ing embers of the camp-fire. These sporadic  
reports attracted no attention and the night,  
devoid of interest, passed away.

The nervous strain under which so many  
of the people are suffering is plainly shown in  
their sleep-laden eyes and air of lassitude.  
The French revolution. Every stranger  
followed by the uproar caused by the false  
alarm Thursday, residents of the borough  
have been too excited to sleep. But they do  
not endeavor to relieve themselves of the  
terrible tenacity of feeling by talk on the situ-  
ation. The leaders have denied them this  
privilege. Rabid utterances might prove  
dangerous to the speaker. No crowds gather  
on the street corners and listen to agitators.  
Men realize that they cannot be too careful  
in what they say and do.

Only last night two newspaper men who  
were supposed to be personally unfriendly to  
the strikers were sent out of town by a self-  
constituted committee of vigilance, a group  
more autocratic in its demands and dicta-  
tions than the committees of citizens who  
proclaimed their sovereignty in Paris during  
the French revolution. Every stranger  
is subjected to suspicious glances; many are  
halted and made to show credentials. The  
fear that Pinkerton has spies among the  
people amounts to more than a suspicion; it  
is a belief and woe betide him who is sus-  
pected of being connected with the hated  
agency.

The people are not permitted to forget the  
attempt of the Pinkerton men to take pos-  
session of the steel works. Relics of the  
bloody battle are everywhere. The little  
badges of authority, or whatever they may be  
called, worn by the employees of the Pinker-  
ton agency are seen pinned to the breasts of  
small boys who snatched them from the  
"black sheep," as the detectives are called,  
during the running of the bloody gauntlet.



Entrance to the Works at Munhall Station.  
(From a Sketch by the Special Artist of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.)

following the surrender Wednesday morning.  
Blue uniform jackets, torn from the backs of  
the Pinkertons, have been divided up as  
souvenirs. The men have been anxious to  
secure brass buttons on them for souvenirs of  
the memorable tragedy, whose echoes have  
not yet died out. The remarkable interest  
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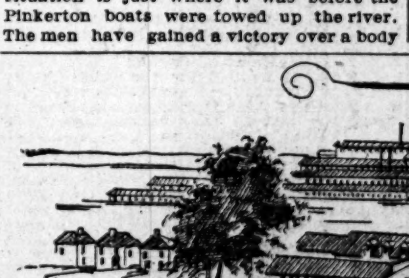
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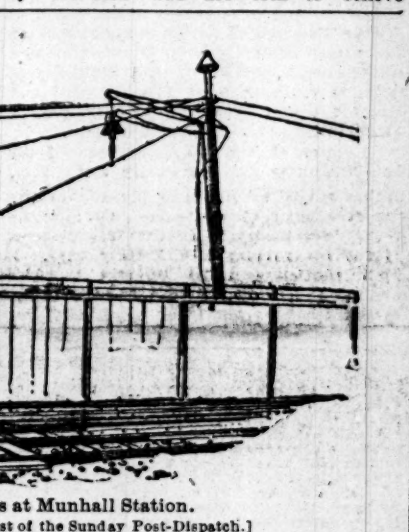
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set forth by the men, not the least trouble  
will result.

The majority of the men say that it is  
necessary for the Sheriff to take charge, as  
they claim the men have not taken posses-  
sion of the company's property and the com-  
pany's watchmen are still in charge of the  
plant. If the Sheriff comes here and takes  
charge, what good will it do? The company  
cannot operate the plant as long as the men  
can prevent it, and they say that the Sheriff  
cannot get enough men in the county to come  
here to cope with the men. In that case the  
mill would remain idle and something would  
have to be done. The company seems as de-  
termined to win the strike as the men and it  
will take more than county authorities to  
protect the mill in case an attempt is made  
to put in new men. That is the way the  
majority of Homestead people, outside of  
the mill workers, look at the trouble. All  
agree that no one knows where it will end.  
It being such an important fight for the  
Amalgamated Association, a settlement is  
not likely to be reached by compromise be-  
fore some other action has taken place at the  
scene of trouble.

A more determined body of men never took  
a stand on a labor question, and they claim  
they are fighting for home and family more  
than anything else. They are mostly men  
who have been here for years and have in-  
vested their savings in homes which they  
now fear they will have to abandon in case  
the company wins the strike. When the alarm  
was sounded Thursday night that more Pinker-  
tons were coming, three women were seen  
making their way to the river with guns.  
One had a Winchester rifle, which was taken  
from the Pinkertons. They were relieved of  
their guns before they had proceeded far,  
but it was against their will.

AN UNCEASING VIGIL.  
Around the mill this morning the same un-  
ceasing surveillance prevails, and when it was  
reported that the firm was about to send in  
some laboring men and carpenters to make  
repairs, the guards at the gates were  
doubled. It can be said that to-day there is  
a more pacific feeling locally towards the ar-  
rival of the Pinkertons. Sheriff McCleary  
made a good impression among the men to  
whom he came in contact with yesterday af-  
ternoon, and his denial of collusion in send-  
ing the Pinkertons here is generally accepted  
by the men who are loth to believe



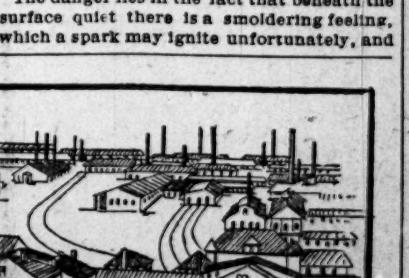
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such a change against their chief. At  
another meeting to-day it is possible that the  
Sheriff will be invited to take charge of the  
steel works. Even though he does there will  
undoubtedly be further trouble here if the  
Carnegie Steel Co. attempt to bring non-  
union men in to take the places of the  
strikers. The men are as determined to go  
back to their old places as they were at the  
beginning of the strike.  
Curiously enough the trouble here has not  
effected the business in the slightest. The  
men generally had money saved when they  
were locked out and can pay cash for a long  
time to come without calling for strike bene-  
fits. Afterward the merchants who sym-  
pathize with the men promise and proffer un-  
limited credit.

"It has now got to a question of endurance.  
That is the situation. We on our side have  
morality, perfect order and intelligent men,  
determined to stand firm. On the other side  
they have money and money. For there  
will be no blowing up of things with dynamite;  
we are not of the anarchistic stripe.  
Should it come to the worst we would take  
up our things and walk out of the town."

This was the statement made by a locked-  
out man, who is entitled to speak for the  
workmen.

A CHANGE MUST COME.  
That a change must come from the present  
status of public affairs in Homestead is  
obvious. The town is at present under the  
absolute control of any person whom  
the locked out men may care to select as  
leader, and the members of the Amal-  
gamated Association cannot but realize, as  
their speeches yesterday would indicate,  
that this anomalous condition of  
things must give way. It is hoped  
that a peaceful and generally satis-  
factory agreement may be reached by the  
change when it comes will be without  
disturbance. The men at present are simply  
lying on their oars, ready to make a move  
when the situation makes it necessary.



View of the Carnegie Mills From the North Bank.  
(From Sketches by the Special Artist of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.)

known of the hostilities have housed during  
yesterday and to-day many strangers whose  
business the clerks cannot vouch for.  
This fact would not of itself stamp  
these strangers as Pinkertons, but the  
actions of several of them are suf-  
ficient to draw suspicion upon them.  
A. J. Randall, who registered at the  
St. James Hotel from Philadelphia,  
receives dispatches every hour or so,  
and his movements are very suspi-  
cious. On being interviewed he  
indignantly denied being a Pinkerton, but  
declined to tell his business. R. Goffarth was  
found at a smaller house. On being ques-  
tioned he said he came here from Chicago  
on business, the nature of which  
he would not tell. Charles  
Andrews, the ex-Chief of Police of the

been greatly loosened by their absence from  
town on many missions of importance. Last  
night a number of them were away in Har-  
rington and other work has practically dis-  
solved the Advisory Committee that for a  
time kept the reins of authority well held.  
Most of them are again in the city and en-  
deavoring to assert their influence to secure  
unity of intelligent and well-directed ac-  
tion.

Arrangements are making to reorganise  
the Advisory Committee and again get things  
in order, so that none but the proper rep-  
resentatives of the mill men will assume con-  
trol for the men. A number of the locked-out  
men deprecate the actions of yesterday in  
holding up newspaper men and others, and  
say means will be devised so that people may  
establish their identity and not be suspected  
of being disguised detectives and in obtain-  
ing information for the Carnegie company is  
well expressed in the columns of a  
local paper in the following manner:  
There seems to be no doubt but that there are a  
few Pinkerton men in town who are employed in  
disguise as the well known and others who are  
active participants in the riot. As a word of warn-  
ing it labors our pen to call on the subject  
and give them no opportunity to find the objects  
of their search in hiding. Their names should be  
mentioned and their errand will then be truth-  
less.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE disap-  
pearance of some of the Pinkerton men has not  
been cleared. It is not believed that the men  
seen to jump or fall overboard from the  
burning barges managed to escape alive,  
although it is said that a large number of the  
detectives deserted the barges as they passed  
Lock No. 1, and that others lost themselves  
in the crowd and got away. Yesterday four  
representative saw two men in a boat at the  
Carnegie works bridge engaged in dragging  
the river, presumably the bodies of the  
men who were killed. These stories, it seems likely that some of the  
Pinkertons found a grave in the waters of the  
Monongahela.

SHOULD FIRE BREAK OUT.  
Should fire break out in Homestead, and it  
is not unlikely, as a result of further trouble,  
the town would be practically at the mercy  
of the flames. Yesterday the startling dis-  
covery was made that the reservoir basin by  
which Homestead is supplied with water  
had sprung a leak, and that a steady  
three feet of water have been lost. The basin  
is situated on a hill above the town. Into it  
the water is pumped by machinery, but there  
is no charge aim to keep fifteen feet always at  
hand. Since the leak started the supply has  
been reduced to eleven feet of water and  
strenuous efforts are being made to discover  
the leak. At the same time the pumps are  
put to their full working power in the  
hope of maintaining a supply sufficient to  
cope with an emergency. The Chief of  
the Fire Department has taken other pre-  
cautions to prevent disaster from flames.  
He has contracted for 3,500 feet of hose in ad-  
dition to the amount now at his command,  
and this will be distributed at points where  
it may be used to the best advantage.  
With the belief in their minds that hired  
assassins had come from Chicago and that  
mouths of their wives and children, the  
workers would obey no orders except those  
born of passion and the strike was  
became possessed of the idea mill a sug-  
gestion that the mill be fired would  
spread like wildfire. The men were  
of a miracle would prevent the impulse of the  
moment from being carried out. The  
other inflammable material would be near at  
hand and the design once suggested could be  
carried out in short order. It is obvious that  
the Homestead Fire Department occupies an  
important and responsible position.

The newspaper correspondents met Hugh  
O'Donnell by invitation at the headquarters  
of the Amalgamated Association last night.  
Each man upon presenting his credentials  
was given a white badge, upon which was  
printed:  
"A. O. F. & S. W., official badge, Homestead."  
Each badge had a number which was the  
name of the wearer and of the paper rep-  
resented was entered in the official book of  
the organization. Mr. O'Donnell, who was  
press representatives that the badges  
would pass them through all lines of pickets  
and permit them to do as they pleased so  
far as the Amalgamated Association was  
concerned.

Mr. O'Donnell promised that newspaper  
men would not be interfered with in the  
future.  
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.  
To-day steps were taken to organize the  
Advisory Committee and to elect a chair-  
man. The town from the lockout up to last  
Tuesday, when it was dissolved in the  
Sheriff's presence, was a body without  
a declaration that there was then no organiza-  
tion in Homestead which could be held re-  
sponsible for any outbreak that  
might occur. It is learned to-night  
that the committee which was elected to  
Harrisburg talked over the matter with  
the Governor, and that he said there was no  
reason why the committee should not come  
into existence again. At the time of its dis-  
solution this committee was in complete con-  
trol of the locked out men.

SANCTIONED BY CARNEGIE.  
FRICK'S COURSE MEETS THE BARON'S FULL  
APPROBATION.  
KINCOP RANCHO, Perthshire, Scotland,  
July 9.—THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH cor-  
respondent to-day called at this magnificent  
shooting cottage occupied during the sum-  
mer by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and requested  
an interview with that gentleman.

For three days Mr. Carnegie has been  
coaching from Edinburgh via Braemar and  
Pitlochry, coming to this place. He drove  
through here to-day behind four superb  
grays in the most elaborate coach that Scot-  
land has ever seen upon its roads and which  
has figured in the guide books and the litera-  
ture of this neighborhood.

This cottage for which Mr. Carnegie has  
found it desirable to reduce the wages of his  
workmen in order that he may pay \$10,000 to  
occupy it for eight weeks, is situated ten  
miles from Kincop and at the head of the  
Loch, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded  
by broad green, moor and dark green  
forests, both fat with game. It is a com-  
fortable, rambling, two-story building of gray  
stone, fronting on the Loch, and surrounded  
by stone outbuildings, with gardens and  
lawns running down to the water's edge.  
The correspondent drove this afternoon to  
the lodge where he was received by a dis-  
tinguished English sportsman, who was  
striking on his trousers giving him in the  
uniform quite a military or even Pinkerton  
appearance.

In response to the correspondent's request  
to see Mr. Carnegie he was ushered into a  
large, comfortable room, where the walls  
were covered with pictures, and a  
twenty-nine year old man, with a  
bearing the card of the man who  
had killed the buck, the shadow of a  
card being pressed in the wall. Mr.  
Carnegie had been the victim of a  
table in the center of the room were two  
newspapers open and a bottle of brandy  
marked, showing that Mr. Carnegie was per-  
fectly at ease at this reception at Homestead.  
One of the papers was the London  
Times of Friday last containing the story of  
the riot and the killing of the Pinkerton  
men and the finally organized and that

known of the hostilities have housed during  
yesterday and to-day many strangers whose  
business the clerks cannot vouch for.  
This fact would not of itself stamp  
these strangers as Pinkertons, but the  
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Andrews, the ex-Chief of Police of the







**THE INCREASED CONSERVATIVE VOTE A  
GREAT SURPRISE**

most genuine regret is that which occurred

**FRENCH MISSIONARIES BURNED ALIVE**

\_\_\_\_\_

**WHY THE MEETING AT KIEL DID NOT**

For Styles and Prices.

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## St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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## THE POST-DISPATCH

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Circulation than that of Any Other TWO  
St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.  
SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1892.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, be-  
ginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri:  
Generally cloudy; light showers; warmer in  
eastern part.  
The high pressure area is found in the  
eastern portion of the country, the crest  
being in the Alleghany Mountain Region.  
The area of low pressure is central in Mis-  
souri, having moved very little during the  
past twenty-four hours. The pressure has diminished  
over the entire country. Cloudy weather with gen-  
eral rains are the prevailing conditions in the Lower  
and Central Mississippi Valley. The rainfall during  
the past twenty-four hours has, as a rule, been  
moderate. Little Rock, Ark., reports 1.16 inches.  
The temperature has fallen slightly in the Central  
Rocky Mountain Region, while the changes have  
been very slight in the central valleys and the East.  
The river at St. Louis is about stationary.  
Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at  
8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Cloudy; southeast  
winds; warmer.

THE People's party is not so much a po-  
litical movement as a political emotion.  
JUDGE MADILL has shown how a man  
can gain honor by losing a judicial nomi-  
nation.  
THE cause of the workmen in is con-  
stant danger of being burdened by the  
Anarchists.

REFUSAL to submit to fair arbitration in  
labor troubles must be taken as a con-  
fession of wrong.  
MR. GLADSTONE is fighting against heavy  
odds and the quarrelling Irish factions will  
be largely responsible for his failure to win  
a signal victory.

GREEN B. RAUM is treed by the Pension  
Investigating Committee, but that will not  
prevent him taking the stump for HAR-  
RISON next week.

THE political forces of discontent are  
working against the Republican party,  
whose surrender to the forces of plutocracy  
is the chief cause of their activity.

REPUBLICAN leaders are not inclined to  
accept the office of manager of the cam-  
paign which involves responsibility for  
Mr. HARRISON's defeat in November.

AS the chief contractor in plutocratic  
enterprises Mr. BILLY PINKERTON should  
realize that shadow and silence are more  
becoming to him than publicity and  
speech.

THE workmen of Homestead violated  
the law in refusing Mr. CARNEGIE's  
agents access to his property; but then so  
did the Parisians when they destroyed the  
astile.

It is said that PADREWSKY has ex-  
pressed great contempt for the Americans,  
pronouncing them unappreciative, in-  
artistic and insensible. But his bank  
account testifies to their generosity.

THE ghosts of GEORGE WASHINGTON and  
JOHN HAMPDEN are no doubt laughing  
sorrowfully at the spectacle of a free people  
taxing themselves heavily in order to be-  
come rich and great. But then they are  
behind the times, and besides the foreigner  
pays the tax.

Gov. FIFER says that Illinois will be  
the battle-ground of this campaign. The  
same thing is said of every other Western  
State by other Republican prophets. The  
inference seems to be that the party of  
HARRISON and QUAY must fight for its  
life all along the line.

SENATOR SHERMAN is deluding himself  
in believing that New York is to be the  
battle ground next November. Everything  
now points to a Democratic victory in that  
State without a fight. The real battle  
ground is in the Northwest, where the  
Democracy and the People's party will  
join forces against the common enemy.

MR. CARNEGIE enjoys special privileges  
from the Government which enable him to  
make large profits at the expense of the  
people. The principal ground upon which  
he obtains these privileges is that they en-  
able him to pay high wages to his work-  
ingmen. But instead of paying high  
wages he cuts the wages down to the lowest

notch. Having interfered to make CAR-  
NEGIE prosperous, ought not the Govern-  
ment to interfere to compel the sharing of  
this law-made riches with his employees?  
This line of reasoning shows whether the  
Republican discriminating policy leads.  
It is a nut for the people to crack.

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

THE Young People's Society of Christian  
Endeavor now holding its convention in  
New York has grown within a very short  
time from next to nothing to a great and  
influential organization. At first a little  
body of earnest young men and women  
bent on systematizing Christian work, the  
association is now a national fraternity  
with every section of the country and  
every shade of opinion represented. It is  
destined to wield an influence of the first  
magnitude and will be one of the chief  
factors in molding character in the  
future. The Christian Endeavor Society  
is human and broadly Christian. It pro-  
motes right doing by inculcating the  
simpler religious maxims and awakens  
interest in the finer things of life by the  
force of personal example.

The effectiveness of such an influence  
working everywhere and constantly can-  
not be overestimated. It creates opinion  
which regulates habit and habit ripens  
into character. Questions of right and  
wrong are under perpetual discussion  
which sharpens the moral sense and  
brightens the mental faculties. An unex-  
amined life, which the philosopher de-  
clared was not worth living, is impossible  
in such a society. It affords opportunities  
for thought and inquiry and compels a  
rigorous investigation of moral problems.  
The individual member comes to under-  
stand that if right doing is his purpose it  
can be best accomplished by right thinking  
and thus conduct becomes not only a moral  
but a mental exercise. Such an exercise is  
an excellent training for the intelligent  
consideration of practical questions and is  
sure to issue in a better ordering of in-  
dividual and social life.

## GENTLE CHICAGO CARNEGIAN.

Monopoly is in its nature aggressive,  
dictatorial and tyrannical. This is well  
illustrated by the riot in Chicago over the  
unjust exclusion of certain steamboats  
from the docks at the foot of Van Buren  
street and from the landing at Jackson  
park by the World's Fair Transportation  
Co. aided by the police force of the city.

Several months ago it was seen that  
there was money in water transportation  
between the city and the park, and a num-  
ber of lake captains went into the busi-  
ness on terms of friendly rivalry. But  
some wealthy gentlemen close to the  
World's Fair Directory saw an oppor-  
tunity. They procured an ordinance giving  
them a monopoly of the business on  
payment of special assessments. Acting  
upon this they assumed authority on the  
lake front and forbade the landing of all  
steamers but their own. Then there was  
work for the Sheriff.

According to the best legal opinion the  
act of the monopoly was lawless, with-  
standing the ordinance. The navigation  
laws of the United States guarantee the  
right of landing, recognizing the patent  
fact that without a landing a boat-owner  
might as well be at the bottom of the lake  
with his cargo. It would appear that the  
holders of this privilege were guilty of  
conspiracy against the laws, besides being  
guilty of rioting, when they stormed the  
anti-monopoly boats and broke the cap-  
tains' skulls.

This Chicago riot, like the Homestead  
murders, is a legitimate outcome of a  
vicious system of privilege giving. Once in  
possession of a privilege to make money  
out of other people's necessities a man  
naturally swells with pride and covetous-  
ness. Privilege takes what it wants, peace-  
ably or forcibly, according to circum-  
stances. The interests of privilege are  
antagonistic to those of the community.  
It is the prolific source of battle and  
murder and sudden death. Privilege and  
freedom are like oil and water—they will  
not mix. One or the other must be chosen as  
the dominant principle of American so-  
ciety and the choice must be made soon.

## PRIVILEGES OR RIGHTS.

It is not necessary to discuss the right or  
wrong of the battle of the Monongahela. It  
is not for the people of the United States to  
determine whether the first shot was fired  
by the strikers or by the professional cut-  
throats engaged on the other side of the  
quarrel or to decide whether or not the  
strikers acted without or without the law.  
The State of Pennsylvania will have to  
vindicate its own law.

But it is of the deepest interest whether  
or not a policy shall be continued which  
generates millionaires and paupers and di-  
vides the people into two opposite and  
hostile classes. The policy of protection  
derives its support from the pretense that  
it raises wages and maintains them at a  
high level. But this pretense has been  
falsified by facts—not once only, but many  
times. Protection does confer upon man-  
ufacturing "combines" a monopoly of the  
American markets and enables them to  
reap enormous profits out of the privilege  
so bestowed. It does enable employers to  
pay higher wages, but experience has  
shown that employers are very human and  
will buy labor as they buy other commodi-  
ties—where they can get it cheapest. The  
price of labor depends upon the supply  
and demand of labor, like the price of  
wheat or any other commodity. ANDREW  
CARNEGIE pays what wages he must, not  
what he can. For this he should not be  
blamed. He is in business to make money,

and like other sensible men, wants to make  
as much as possible.

But he and his fellow plutocrats are  
blameworthy for fastening a vicious policy  
upon the country by hypocrisy and cor-  
ruption, by means of which he obtains  
command of the labor market as well as  
the iron market and puts it in  
his power to interfere with the opera-  
tion of the natural economic laws which  
would regulate prices with perfect justice.  
The profits of protection are great and un-  
questioned, but they are monopolized by a  
few men. The evils are seen in a steadily de-  
creasing rate of wages, a degradation of the  
standard of comfort among workmen, wide-  
spread misery and discontent of the  
masses and finally a murderous and  
irrational protest from the victims. The  
advantages conferred upon employers of  
labor have enabled them to monopolize all  
capital, with which concentrated in a few  
hands and manipulated by the shrewdest  
brains, they are getting possession of all  
the opportunities of labor. They are shut-  
ting out labor from access to the means of  
livelihood except upon servile terms.

Such a policy if continued can have but  
one result—the establishment of an aris-  
tocracy of wealth and the permanent en-  
slavement of the working people. The is-  
sue is between competition and monopoly,  
between freedom and slavery, between right  
and wrong.

The consequences of the protective policy  
are in sight. If we are to escape them we  
must wipe out these ill-gotten privileges  
and re-establish free competition. The  
American people must decide whether they  
will establish a system of privileges for a  
few or a system of personal rights for all.

## THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PLACE.

The question of the employment of mar-  
ried women in the Public Schools aroused  
by the arbitrary action of the Teachers  
Committee ruling them out has drifted, in  
the free discussion of it, to the question  
whether or not a married woman belongs  
to her husband. This is rather a medieval  
problem to spring upon an intelligent pub-  
lic in the closing decade of the nine-  
teenth century. Although in this  
age and century according to theory the  
preponderance of rights which the  
household is bound to respect belongs to  
the husband, in practice the ownership  
with all the term implies in the way of  
control is often vested in the wife. It is  
generally a matter of the mastery of the  
fittest.

But in heaven-made marriages, which  
are the only kind worth considering, there  
is no question of ownership or mastery.  
Well-regulated wives belong to their hus-  
bands and well-regulated husbands belong  
to their wives to the fullest extent  
of unselfish devotion. Each is the  
friend, counselor and affectionate com-  
panion of the other, willing and anxious  
to do all in his or her power to contribute  
to the good and happiness of the family.  
A wife, figuratively speaking, belongs to  
her husband and, if she has any, her  
children. Her proper place is in the home  
and her highest duty is to contribute to  
the comfort and well-being of husband  
and children. She need not necessarily be  
a slave or a household drudge, for if con-  
ditions permit the cultivation of all her  
graces and powers may be the best method  
of performing her highest mission as a  
wife and mother.

Circumstances, however, alter cases.  
While the husband is the natural support  
of the family, his disability or worthles-  
ness may make it necessary for the wife to  
take his place and meet her highest duty  
to the home by earning the money to sup-  
ply its needs. Many married women have  
supported their families and educated their  
children by their own ability and energy.  
The necessity frequently exists for it and  
it is therefore a cruel wrong to employ-  
ment in itself a bar to employment.  
It can be regarded as such only  
when it interferes with the duties which a  
married woman undertakes to perform. It  
is neither beneficial to society nor fair to  
the individual to place marriage under a  
ban of this kind.

The matter of the duty of the married  
woman to her home and family should be  
left to circumstances and private judgment  
to determine. Her fitness for public ser-  
vice to which women are admitted can  
justly be decided only upon the merits of  
individual cases.

THERE is nothing improbable in the re-  
port that the soft coal men have established  
a trust. The mines are largely owned by  
railroad companies, and those which are  
still in the hands of individuals are practi-  
cally at the mercy of the carriers, who can  
shut them out of the market by means of  
rate discrimination or a skillful scarcity of  
cars. The American fields of production are  
thus practically monopolized, and prices  
are not so regularly regulated by free com-  
petition, which does not exist. The only  
way to destroy the power of this and all  
other monopolies is to take down the tariff  
wall and allow the American people access  
to foreign coal fields.

THE real purpose of the Carnegie com-  
pany in inaugurating the present labor  
war is pretty thoroughly exposed. Al-  
though only a few of the employees at the  
mills are affected by the recent cut in  
wages, the contract which the union was  
asked to sign contained another and very  
important provision. It was provided  
that the agreement should expire Dec.  
31 instead of June 30, as at pre-  
sent. The purpose was evident. Mid-  
winter is not a good time for a work-  
ingman to go hunting for a job. The  
weather is cold and provisions are high.  
But that was the time selected by Baron

CARNEGIE for the next step in his relent-  
less war upon American labor. He knows  
that he will have the elements on his side  
next December when another scale is to be  
considered. If organized labor survives  
the struggle this summer it will meet its  
fate next winter. This is what will hap-  
pen if a compromise is effected and an  
agreement signed containing this pro-  
vision. The midwinter clause is the milk  
in the cocoanut.

THE Borup affair has disclosed a curious  
state of morality among diplomats. One  
of the profession is quoted as saying that  
he would not like to do what Capt. BORUP  
did, but that the American attaché was  
bound to obtain papers for his Govern-  
ment, and that it was perfectly proper for  
him to purchase such documents, even  
knowing them to be stolen. It would ap-  
pear that such practices are common  
in all capitals, and that the principal  
duty of a military attaché is to corrupt the  
servant of the government to which he is ac-  
credited and get information by foul means  
which it is impossible to get by fair. If this  
is true it is a disgrace to the American army  
and the American Government. An officer  
playing the part of receiver of stolen goods  
is not qualified to pose as a man of honor,  
nor is he a fit trustee of a nation's good  
name. It is amazing that such doctrines  
find acceptance among men trained to  
honor as diplomats are said to be. What  
sort of honor is it which is not offended at  
this?

MR. PINKERTON says there was a tacit  
understanding between him and Sheriff  
McCLARY concerning the invasion of the  
State of Pennsylvania by an armed band of  
men enlisted in a private quarrel. This  
should be elucidated. If the Sheriff had  
any such "understanding," tacit or other-  
wise, he is a participant in a huge  
crime. One of the officers of the State is a  
conspirator against its peace. PINKERTON  
should be compelled to prove the allega-  
tion, which probably he cannot do. It is  
hard to believe that the sheriff of a county  
containing 500,000 people would go to a  
foreign State for a posse—especially as he  
must know that the men employed by  
PINKERTON are taken largely from the  
criminal class.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts to prevent  
it cholera has appeared in Paris, where a  
number of deaths are reported. The  
source seems to be as deadly as ever in the  
East, where it is almost perennial, but it  
has lost much of its terror in the Western  
world, because of better sanitary con-  
ditions and a more thorough understand-  
ing of the disease itself. It may be im-  
possible to keep it out altogether, but it  
can be easily controlled and generally  
cured. Cleanliness has won one of its  
most conspicuous triumphs in the almost  
complete extirpation of the Asiatic plague.

WITH all the excuses that may be urged  
in behalf of the Homestead workmen  
for their outbreak it is impossible to de-  
fend their resort to force to maintain what  
they conceive to be their rights. A fight  
against authority is hopeless and they  
must in the end succumb to stronger  
force. Hard as the immediate results may  
be the ultimate victory for organized labor  
must be won by appeal to reason. Work-  
ingmen should vote for justice and work  
for their interests by legitimate methods.

DR. CRUM, a colored gentleman of  
Charleston, S. C., has been appointed  
Postmaster at that place by President  
HARRISON, but the Senate is asking  
troublesome questions about the brother.  
It seems he went to Minneapolis as a dele-  
gate and voted for the boss office broker,  
but not until he had been promised some-  
thing good. The case is not so specially  
noteworthy, because it is only one of many  
equally well known, but Senator WOLCOTT  
is getting a crumb of comfort out of it.

ONE of the humorous features of this ex-  
citing season is the view of some of the  
wise British newspapers on the Homestead  
strike. One paper remarks that the "pro-  
ceedings show the very casual way in  
which the law is regarded in America." It  
is a religious belief in England that  
America is a lawless and bluggy commu-  
nity. And it is strengthened by the belief,  
equally honest, that lawlessness is un-  
known in England, notwithstanding  
election and strike riots.

SENATOR PALMER's startling utterances  
on the relations of employers and work-  
ingmen will not bear examination from a  
legal point of view, but as expressions of  
principles they are deserving of careful  
consideration. New principles appear  
from time to time and some of them find  
their way into law. The weight of opin-  
ion is certainly against the Senator, but  
that does not necessarily signify that he  
is wrong. The weight of opinion is  
always against what is new.

REPUBLICAN protectionists insult free  
American workmen by proposing to in-  
flict bounty upon them and then add in-  
jury to insult by handing over all the  
charitable contributions wrong from help-  
less consumers to the employers who are  
not too proud to play the part of gilded  
mendicants.

MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. O'BRIEN's ex-  
perience indicates the truth of the im-  
pression that in England one gets bread and in  
Ireland a stone.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON has been made an A. M.  
by Yale. The literary comedian will soon be  
in a position to play Dr. Pangloss to the life.

MR. CLAVELAND can well afford to smile at  
the efforts of some of his Democratic enemies

to boom ADLAI as a great man who ought to  
be elected. The dog goes with the tail.

EVAN in the midst of plenty the Kansas  
farmers are suffering calamity. They are  
forced to pay \$2.50 to harvest hands.

The curious observer cannot but be struck  
with the many strange things in an English  
election if he observes too closely.

No one has ventured to make the flippant  
remark that one candidate before the Judi-  
ciary Convention was MADRID.

It has not yet been shown whether the  
man who named it the People's party had  
more gall than brains.

We can point with pride to the coolness of  
St. Louis weather, but we have to do it with  
an umbrella.

So FAR the din of the political combat has  
been confined to the rattle of infantry.

MR. HARRISON is in danger of going down  
on MR. CARNEGIE's sliding scale.

THIS is the year for the passing of the Hat.

## The Question of Pinkertonism.

From the New York World.  
It is organized government and not a de-  
fective agency to which the private citizen  
is bound to look for protection. The first  
appeal where shops are threatened is to the  
sheriff with his posse. If these be not strong  
enough to afford protection it is the sheriff's  
business to call upon the Governor of the  
State, who has the entire militia at his com-  
mand. That failing, the Governor, if the Leg-  
islature be not in session, may call upon the  
national power for aid.  
Not until all these resources are exhausted,  
not until the Government fails of its purpose,  
is it right to employ mercenaries to make  
private war. If in the meantime or by re-  
sult a reduction in wages and an increase  
in the price of the protected articles. Laws  
have been passed against trusts with the re-  
sult that we have more trusts, less employ-  
ment for labor and higher prices; and so on,  
ad infinitum. The people at last have  
awakened from their torpor and have be-  
gun to "squawk." They object to being  
ruled by a few men, they object to the  
of the favored few. They know that  
although a high protective tariff may  
"enable" an employer to pay higher wages,  
that as a matter of business he will not  
and nobody can compel him to do  
so. They have seen how a few men have  
become millionaires, while their own kin  
and kind suffer for the want of the neces-  
saries of life. They have seen that pro-  
tection compels sewing women to make a dozen  
of girls and women to escape starvation, and  
that they are fully conscious of the fact  
that low wages drive an ever increasing num-  
ber of girls and women to the streets to  
embrace a life of shame. In fact, the people  
have come to the conclusion that robbery in  
all its forms must cease.

The cry, "Everybody for himself and the  
devil take the hindmost," shall not be heard  
in the twentieth century. But if the people  
of God and the brotherhood of man, something  
that has been the motto of the last 1,500  
years without any practical results, will be  
recognized.

The men of Boston Harbor are called pa-  
triotic. The patriotic men of to-day are de-  
scribed as Anarchists, cut-throats, robbers and  
thieves.  
UNCLAS TOM.

A Warning to Street Car Passengers.  
On the 24th of July at noon I boarded a  
Broadway car at Olive street going south  
—crip car No. 47, trailer 331. Had in my  
purse at the time a 25-cent silver piece and  
a silver dollar. The conductor came to collect  
my fare. I handed him the 25 cents and he  
gave me back 5 cents. I asked him what he  
meant, and he said I had given him 10  
cents. Of course I remonstrated with him,  
but it was no use. In place of giving  
me my change he took it and gave me  
me that I had tried that game too often. You  
can imagine my mortification at being  
subjected to in such a way. I was a woman  
times when I wished I was a man for about  
five minutes. I will conclude to let it pass  
and to let it be a lesson to me. I am  
thought I determined to write this notice as  
warning to others. When I saw this notice  
found that his honest little scheme worked so  
nicely with me he surely was a genius. I  
hope the Post-Dispatch will print this note  
in the People's Forum and pardon me for  
taking up so much valuable space. But then  
I know how the Post-Dispatch loves to right  
the wrongs of its patrons.

## LADY PARSENGER.

Why?  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
Why does the St. Louis tax collector ask the  
right wheel of the fatal cart, sufficiently near  
to observe all the details. The cart was very  
dirty and muddy, with no hay or straw at the  
bottom, and a single rough plank for a seat.  
It had a step behind and a high back, but  
a stout white horse, at whose head stood a  
man with stern and sinister countenance.  
There was a slight movement among the  
spectators and everyone turned towards the  
gates. The wicked opened, and the victim,  
pale but quietly still, appeared. Behind her  
came a woman, the executioner, holding the  
end of a thick rope which she threw back  
behind her. She moved forward the few steps  
necessary to reach the step of the cart to  
which a little ladder of four or five  
boards had been attached. A policeman  
was accompanied by an assistant,  
offered his hand to support the Queen, but  
she turned her head away. "The Queen,"  
the negative, and having ascended without  
aid was about to sit down facing the horse;  
but the executioners showed her that she  
must face the other way. "The Queen,"  
in Sanson, I could see behind the ropes which  
bound the Queen very loosely, standing be-  
hind her, leaning against the side bars of the  
cart, while his assistant was at the other end,  
holding her three-cornered hats in their  
hands. Then the cart moved away  
through an immense crowd of people, who  
were very silent and respectful. No one  
had reached the Rice St. Honor was any  
noise heard. The priest spoke little or not at  
all. I had time to examine the Queen and  
her dress. She had on a white petticoat  
above, with a black one under it; a kind of  
white night jacket, black ribbon on her  
wrists, a neckerchief of plain white muslin  
and a cap with a small piece of  
black ribbon. Her hair was quite white,  
and cut close all round her cap. She was  
pale, but a slight flush was visible on her  
temples. Her eyes were blue, and her  
eyelids stiff and motionless. At a spot near  
the Church of the Oratory a little child held  
up by his mother bowed to the Queen and  
kissed his hand to her. She colored with  
emotion and her eyes filled with tears. At  
the entrance to the Jacobin Club the com-  
mander of the military escort, accompanied  
by his adjutant, dismounted and, in spite  
of a sign agreed upon with my companions,  
I slipped away through the crowd. We were  
forced to abandon all hope of saving the  
Queen."

## MEN OF MARK.

SENATOR BRICE says that the millionaire  
Senators are the hardest workers he knows.

JOHN MURRAY of the Challenger expedition  
says there are 325,000 cubic miles of water  
in the world.

JOHN J. INGALLS is said to be so supersti-  
tious that he feels nervous when he sees the  
moon over the wrong shoulder.

EDWIN ELWELL, an American sculptor, has  
been chosen to design a monument to Dic-  
kens to be placed in the London Horticultural  
Gardens.

LONDON has a firm of opticians whose  
specialty is the sale of spectacles for horses.  
The object of the spectacle is to promote high  
stepping.

DR. BROWN-SQUAND claims that the elixir  
of life has been used with marvelous success  
in 20,000 cases. And yet the undertakers have  
made no sign.

THE man who invented the two-thirds rule  
was Romulus Mitchell Saunders of North Caro-  
lina, and it was employed in the first Demo-  
cratic Convention in Baltimore.

BEFORE PRINCE EDWARD RADZIWILL got re-  
ligion and became a monk he was in debt to  
one man for 12,000 marks and he forgot to pay  
it when he renounced the world.

MR. CLAVELAND of New Haven has given an  
other example of subscription of \$75,000

the Dwight Moody School at Northfield. The  
institution now accommodates 138 boys.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY has had a  
dental interview with his dentist. William  
evidently expected that the incisor artist  
would have had his ironmongery swathed in  
purple velvet.

It now appears that Alceus Hooper of Bal-  
timore is the person who gave \$250,000 for a  
woman's college at Johns Hopkins University  
a few days ago. At the time the gift was an-  
nounced his name was withheld from the  
public.

JERRY SIMMONS's opponent for Congress out  
in Kansas calls Jerry a socialist ditch dig-  
ger, and Jerry retorts by calling his op-  
ponent "my neighbor, a gentleman, a  
scholar and a mighty good fellow." Jerry  
has got the better of that discussion.

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(No matter written on both sides of the sheet can  
appear under this head.—Ed.)

## Legalized Robbery.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
Over one hundred years ago a handful of  
American citizens, who were anxious to be  
opposed to taxation without representation, were  
dumped several pounds of tea into the waters  
of Boston Harbor.  
They had the courage of their convictions  
and took prompt measures to inform an as-  
sembled world that they were unalterably  
opposed to any and all forms of legalized ro-  
bery. Since then times have changed and  
we have changed with them, since the days  
of Alexander Hamilton. "Give liberty and  
justice to all," he said, "but not more taxes  
than they can pay." It is to be able to get the greatest amount  
of feathers with the least amount of  
squeaking. I have never known a man who  
indirectly taxed because as an  
eminent English statesman of the eighteenth  
century put it, "I will not get more taxes out  
of the people, and while complaining of hard  
times, I will not get more taxes out of them."  
Although "eternal vigilance is the price  
of liberty," a very large percentage of  
American citizens have forgotten the purpose  
themselves as to let their so-called representa-  
tives in Congress and in the legislatures—  
agents and tools of plutocracy—throw dust  
in their eyes and enact laws, ostensibly for  
the welfare of the people which they claim to  
represent, but in fact solely for the benefit  
of those who bought and paid for their services.  
The tools of plutocracy and the corporate  
monopoly have enacted laws for the purpose  
of raising the wages of American workmen.  
Result, a reduction in wages and an increase  
in the price of the protected articles. Laws  
have been passed against trusts with the re-  
sult that we have more trusts, less employ-  
ment for labor and higher prices; and so on,  
ad infinitum. The people at last have  
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me my change he took it and gave me  
me that I had tried that game too often. You  
can imagine my mortification at being  
subjected



**INSTRUMENTS.**  
**CL. STRASSBERGER, Agent.**  
We recommend this Music Institute for all instru-  
ments to the public; good teachers; cat. 100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

**BE BE MEDICATED SOAP.**

A sure cure for all skin diseases; red face, pimples, itchy head, sores, etc. Best soap on earth for toilet and bath. Try a piece and you will be better pleased than ever before.

**Advertise Your Wants**

in the **SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH**, the largest circulation paper in the city.

**INSTRUMENTS.**  
**CL. STRASSBERGER, Agent.**

We recommend the Music Institute for all persons desiring to learn the guitar and mechanical instruments.











**Humphrey's.**

what's the matter with McCarthy," and that's what ails us. Bring on your cash!

**F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.** BROADWAY  
AND PINE.

## ATTEND OUR SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE.

Bargains for all in every department. We must unload to make room for Fall goods. Cost not considered. A figure that SELLS FAST is what we want.

Don't miss this opportunity to secure some of the best bargains that have ever been offered in this city on Fine Shoes and Slippers.

**REID'S, 411 NORTH BROADWAY.**

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER  
LOW CUTS!


# LOW SHOES!

ALL LATE STYLES.  
REDUCED FROM

REDUCED FROM

\$5 and \$4

—10—  
\$2000



\$3.00 A Pair.

Joel Swope &amp; Bro

311 NORTH BROADWAY.

Special Bargains in All Departments for This Week.

---

HEIR TO A FORTUNE      HILTS

The News Sent From England by James  
A. Death of Kansas.  
ARCHISON, Kan., July 9.—Information from  
the death of Mrs. Parilla Marshall.

James A. Dean of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, Kan., who is in England to present the claims of his kinsmen in this country to a large estate in Great Britain, states there is no doubt that his demands will be recognized.

the exact value of the estate is not known, but it is said to run into a great many millions of dollars, and while there are several hundred members of the family in Amer-

...there will be enough when the property is divided to make all comfortably rich. There are few, if any, survivors of the family in Great Britain. The property is very productive

and consists of houses in London and other large cities, railroad and bank stock and many thousands of acres of land in the two islands, including coal, zinc and tin mines. When Mr. Death, who has kept posted in the history of his family on both sides of the

mean, informed his kinsmen that there was an estate waiting for them in Great Britain, they paid little attention to him and few gave him any encouragement. But he instituted a correspondence and soon became

We have declared war to the knife and propose to use the knife to the HILT on all our Summer Footwear and all odd lots and broken sizes. Here are a few of our

**A Woman's \$2 Dongola Button Shoe,**  
common-sense or opera, cut to \$8c.

**Navigation Obstructed.**  
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 9.—The United States Government brought suit in the

Dongola South Ties cut to \$1 a pair.  
Misses' and Children's \$1.50 Tan Shoes  
cut to 75c. Men's \$2 and \$2.50 Tan  
Low Shoes cut to 89c and \$1 a pair.

and the dam above Bumsville. The ground  
the silt is that the private dams are a  
great obstruction to the navigation of the  
upper Little Kanawha waters. The territory  
covered by these dams is about sixty-five

Suit has also been brought by the Government against all of the saw-mills and many other industries along the Little Kanawha for obstructing navigation by dumping refuse and other material into the stream.

**CREDIT**

**CREDIT**  
Koehler's Installment House

**622 Olive St.,**  
Up-Stairs.

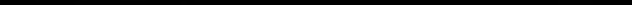
**MILAN, Tenn., July 9.**—For sixty hours the rain has been steadily falling throughout this section. The rivers are all over the

country doing great damage to crops, fences, bridges etc. Jake Flowers, colored, while attempting to ford a swollen stream was swept from his horse and drowned.

**Watches and Jewelry,  
On INSTALLMENTS**  
At Cash Prices Without Security.  
Terms: One-third of the amount mentioned.

He: "Deah me, the days ought to have been made longer; don't you think?"  
She: "I don't know."  
He: "Why, certainly they ought, you know."  
Now can a fellow dress four times in 24 hours? I don't know, but I can't think of a better answer than "I don't know."

ing!









## SOCIETY OUTDOORS.

Only Open-Air Entertainments Are Now Being Given.

THE RAIN INTERFERED WITH SEVERAL FUNCTIONS THE PAST WEEK.

Driving Parties Followed by Suppers, Cave Parties in the Evening, River Excursions and Picnics, the Principal Relaxations for the Fashionable Folk Who Are Still in the City.

The forbidding skies and showers of the past week have spoiled several outdoor fetes, picnics and parties, which from this time forth, with the steamboat excursions under the management of the charitable boards, will form the sum total of fashionable amusements. There are still a few progressive euchre parties in existence, the ladies meeting in the early morning hours, and for the afternoon there are frequent driving parties, followed by suppers. Cave parties will be about the only diversions for the evening. Altogether, one need not be dull for the next two months.

## VISITORS.

Miss Rosa Bell arrived last week from Memphis, Tenn., to spend the summer with relatives at Kirkwood.

Miss Fanny Wood of Benton has been spending the past week with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. F. H. Behring, who has been spending the past three weeks at the West End, has returned to her home at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Jerome Chambers arrived last week to spend his vacation with his grandparents at Oakland.

Mrs. Frank W. Craig of Kansas City, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. L. D. Pico, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crittenden arrived on Thursday from Minneapolis and are spending several days in the city.

Mrs. Nathan Coleman of New Orleans is visiting South Side friends.

Mr. James B. Dougherty of California arrived last week to visit his son, Mr. Dougherty of 207 Park avenue.

Dr. M. M. prominent young physician of Cincinnati, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. F. Wolf, of No. 364 Locust street. He may look on her permanently.

Miss Clara Gillette is the guest of Mrs. Truesdale of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Graves, accompanied by her son, Master David Graves, arrived last week from Buffalo, N. Y. They are visiting Mrs. C. B. Baker of West Pine street, and are en route for the Colorado resorts.

Miss Marie Hoskins of Edwardsville is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Bishop.

Mrs. Higgins, who, with her children, has been making a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. J. H. Bryant, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Love of Independence, Mo., are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. Jeanette Leonard and sister of Lexington, Mo., are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. C. F. Morris of Graham Station, Va., will spend only with her sister, Mrs. John G. Morris, of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Wm. Munroe of Quincy, Ill., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Munroe of Belmont avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Moore arrived this week from Greenfield, Mass., and are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. McGinnis of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Appel, has returned home.

Mrs. Charlotte McNeill arrived last week from San Antonio, Tex., and is visiting Mrs. C. T. Thompson. She is en route for the West.

Dr. Wm. N. Platte of Shoreham, Vt., is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. M. Heade of 5730 Case avenue.

Mrs. Reese of Denver has been making a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Julia Robinson of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alex. T. Wither of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Sherwood, formerly Miss Annie Armstrong, arrived last week from her home in Texas, and is visiting her relatives in the suburbs.

Mrs. Sullivan and family arrived last week from Memphis, Tenn., and are visiting Mrs. Murray French's house.

Mrs. David Simpson of New York, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson, has returned home.

Miss Magie Stuch of Baltimore arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Emma Sloan of Boonville is spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Nettie of New York arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Jean Williams of San Diego, Cal., who has been spending the past month with Miss Laura Taylor of 3740 Pine street, left on Wednesday for Boston, where she will spend the remainder of the season.

## DEPARTURES.

Mrs. J. M. Allen has gone to Decatur, Ill., to visit friends.

Mrs. George K. Buck and daughter left on Thursday night for Beaver Dam, where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Charles Baker of West Pine street has gone East. She joined a party of friends at Cincinnati to go first to the Thousand Isles and from there to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. A. E. Balch and daughter left last week for the East. They will spend the remainder of the season at the Thousand Isles.

Dr. Blackmer and Mr. Joe Blackmer have gone to Vermont for a little vacation.

Mrs. John H. Clark of New Orleans is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson, at Belmont avenue.

Mrs. L. C. Crow left on Saturday for Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. Roger Carson left last week with his bride for Fayette, Mo., where he will in future reside.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Chase have gone to Minneapolis to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. Hugh Conrad left last week to join a party of friends who are making a summer tour of the West.

Mrs. James Donnelly left last week for Arcadia, where she will pass the summer. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clotilde.

Mr. Albert Edwards went to New York last week with the Y. P. C. E. A.

Mr. George Eichbaum leaves this week for New York and the eastern resorts and will be absent until fall.

Mrs. A. F. Foster, with her daughter and niece, will leave this week for Lincoln, Neb., to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. J. M. Fisher and Miss Lila Fisher have gone to Mattoon, Ill., for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John Gause and family left on Wednesday night for Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Goodwin left on Thursday night for Goldenrod.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck left Tuesday to return to his conservatory of music in Berlin. After spending several weeks in Europe, he will be absent three months.

Miss David Harrington of Grand avenue is spending the summer at the Thousand Isles.

Mrs. Louis Hirschberg will go to Lebanon Springs this week accompanied by her niece, Miss Nettie Hirschberg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. of 1409 Olive street will leave soon to spend the remainder of the season at the lake resorts.

Mrs. William and children left last night for Jamestown, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Long leaves this week to spend several weeks at the Thousand Isles.

Miss L. F. Laro left last Tuesday with a party of friends for Europe.

Mrs. James A. Moore left on Thursday for the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau Maitland and family left last week for the Adirondacks, where they will remain until fall.

Mrs. Nellie Martens left last week for Malvern, Ark., where she will spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. F. S. Novins left on Wednesday for

Sweet Springs, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. Charles Pontony sailed yesterday for Europe to be absent four months.

Mr. L. A. Reed, accompanied by his sister, Miss Ella Peck, left last week for New York via Niagara Falls. They will visit relatives in Hartford, Conn., before returning home.

Mrs. W. K. Howe has gone to Sedalia, where she will pass a few weeks with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sells and Miss Sadie Sells will go to Mackinac on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Simpson sailed on Wednesday for Europe.

Mrs. and Mrs. Sedgwick have gone out to Webster Groves, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Percival Steel and son and Mrs. J. M. Leahy and two sons have left for a Western tour.

Prof. Walter H. Wilcox sailed June 30 to pass his vacation in Europe.

Miss Sadie Wood, who is now residing with her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Edmunds, left last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Hattie Wood Coffey at Lincoln.

Mrs. Whittaker and Miss Dunbar left last week to visit relatives in Butler, Mo.

Mrs. Williams and her two daughters, accompanied by Miss Katie Lally, left last Tuesday for their country home up the river to be absent three months.

Miss Lina Bettag has left for Evansville, Ind., where she will visit friends and relatives.

A party consisting of Mr. S. C. Bunn and Miss L. A. Reed, accompanied by Miss L. A. Reed, left for Block Island, N. Y., last week.

Dr. B. T. Whitmore and Col. Dewees of the Missouri National Guard, left last week for New York and Eastern cities.

Mrs. Evelyn C. Hedges left last Sunday with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hedges, and family for Harpersfield, N. Y.

Mrs. John H. Hedges of Cardinal avenue left last week with friends for the Eastern resorts.

Mrs. James Spore, with his son Charles, left last night for the East.

Miss Ida Watkins and Miss Lizzie Shaw of Cleveland left yesterday for a tour through Minnesota.

Mrs. W. P. Welsh and daughter, Ella, left yesterday to spend two weeks with relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. A. W. Murphy and children of 4336 Easton avenue leave Monday for the East.

Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Parsons, Mr. Scott Parsons and Mrs. C. H. Parsons, will leave Wednesday for New York.

Mrs. J. C. Morrell and daughter, Essie, have gone to the lake resorts.

Mrs. Wm. Frutrook, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cornelia, and son, Harry, will visit the interesting points in Colorado. From there they will go to the lake resorts.

Mrs. Nathan Coleman of New Orleans is visiting South Side friends.

Mr. James B. Dougherty of California arrived last week to visit his son, Mr. Dougherty of 207 Park avenue.

Dr. M. M. prominent young physician of Cincinnati, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. F. Wolf, of No. 364 Locust street. He may look on her permanently.

Miss Clara Gillette is the guest of Mrs. Truesdale of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Graves, accompanied by her son, Master David Graves, arrived last week from Buffalo, N. Y. They are visiting Mrs. C. B. Baker of West Pine street, and are en route for the Colorado resorts.

Miss Marie Hoskins of Edwardsville is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Bishop.

Mrs. Higgins, who, with her children, has been making a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. J. H. Bryant, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Love of Independence, Mo., are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. Jeanette Leonard and sister of Lexington, Mo., are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. C. F. Morris of Graham Station, Va., will spend only with her sister, Mrs. John G. Morris, of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Wm. Munroe of Quincy, Ill., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Munroe of Belmont avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Moore arrived this week from Greenfield, Mass., and are visiting relatives in the West End.

Mrs. McGinnis of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Appel, has returned home.

Mrs. Charlotte McNeill arrived last week from San Antonio, Tex., and is visiting Mrs. C. T. Thompson. She is en route for the West.

Dr. Wm. N. Platte of Shoreham, Vt., is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. M. Heade of 5730 Case avenue.

Mrs. Reese of Denver has been making a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Julia Robinson of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alex. T. Wither of Belmont avenue.

Mrs. Sherwood, formerly Miss Annie Armstrong, arrived last week from her home in Texas, and is visiting her relatives in the suburbs.

Mrs. Sullivan and family arrived last week from Memphis, Tenn., and are visiting Mrs. Murray French's house.

Mrs. David Simpson of New York, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson, has returned home.

Miss Magie Stuch of Baltimore arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Emma Sloan of Boonville is spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Nettie of New York arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson.

Miss Jean Williams of San Diego, Cal., who has been spending the past month with Miss Laura Taylor of 3740 Pine street, left on Wednesday for Boston, where she will spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. J. M. Allen has gone to Decatur, Ill., to visit friends.

Mrs. George K. Buck and daughter left on Thursday night for Beaver Dam, where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Charles Baker of West Pine street has gone East. She joined a party of friends at Cincinnati to go first to the Thousand Isles and from there to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. A. E. Balch and daughter left last week for the East. They will spend the remainder of the season at the Thousand Isles.

Dr. Blackmer and Mr. Joe Blackmer have gone to Vermont for a little vacation.

Mrs. John H. Clark of New Orleans is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Thompson, at Belmont avenue.

Mrs. L. C. Crow left on Saturday for Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. Roger Carson left last week with his bride for Fayette, Mo., where he will in future reside.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Chase have gone to Minneapolis to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. Hugh Conrad left last week to join a party of friends who are making a summer tour of the West.

Mrs. James Donnelly left last week for Arcadia, where she will pass the summer. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clotilde.

Mr. Albert Edwards went to New York last week with the Y. P. C. E. A.

Mr. George Eichbaum leaves this week for New York and the eastern resorts and will be absent until fall.

Mrs. A. F. Foster, with her daughter and niece, will leave this week for Lincoln, Neb., to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. J. M. Fisher and Miss Lila Fisher have gone to Mattoon, Ill., for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John Gause and family left on Wednesday night for Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Goodwin left on Thursday night for Goldenrod.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck left Tuesday to return to his conservatory of music in Berlin. After spending several weeks in Europe, he will be absent three months.

Miss David Harrington of Grand avenue is spending the summer at the Thousand Isles.

Mrs. Louis Hirschberg will go to Lebanon Springs this week accompanied by her niece, Miss Nettie Hirschberg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. of 1409 Olive street will leave soon to spend the remainder of the season at the lake resorts.

Mrs. William and children left last night for Jamestown, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Long leaves this week to spend several weeks at the Thousand Isles.

Miss L. F. Laro left last Tuesday with a party of friends for Europe.

Mrs. James A. Moore left on Thursday for the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau Maitland and family left last week for the Adirondacks, where they will remain until fall.

Mrs. Nellie Martens left last week for Malvern, Ark., where she will spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. F. S. Novins left on Wednesday for

her sister, Mrs. O. W. Case, at her home in Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cavanaugh have taken possession of their pretty new home, 829 Olive street.

Mr. George Mellon, who met with such an unfortunate accident to his arm is slowly recovering.

Mrs. H. Bernd and children leave for Lebanon Springs and will be quartered at the Gasconade.

Mrs. J. G. Chapman and her daughter, Miss Chapman, have gone East and are now at Saratoga.

Councilman M. M. Fiesh, wife and daughter, Mattie, leave this evening for Oakbrook.

Miss Bertha Hoyer of New Douglas, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. H. Ahlstedt of 2823 South Jackson avenue.

Misses Sallie and Susie Newland left last week for Manitou Springs, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bedell and little daughter will leave to-day to spend the summer on the New Jersey coast.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hart and children will join the large colony of St. Louisans settled at Nockmoe this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fowler are now in Boston, whence they will depart in a day to the neighboring seaside resorts.

Mr. J. E. Ashcroft and Miss Carrie Ashcroft are spending the summer at Lebanon Springs, at the Gasconade Hotel.

Mr. C. Nau, accompanied by his daughter and son, will leave for the lake resorts.

Mrs. A. C. Nevins, with her son and daughter, will go to the lake resorts.

Mrs. Laura Speck of the South side, with her little son, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. L. H. Hart, at Nockmoe.

Miss Hattie Schuster of Shreveport, La., arrived last Wednesday and will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. L. H. Hart, at Nockmoe.

Mrs. C. H. Smith and children arrived home from Eureka Springs after a very pleasant visit at the Crescent Hotel.

Mrs. A. B. Hardin and children left last Sunday night for Kansas City where she will go to a Northern resort for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hardin, accompanied by the arrival of a fine baby boy on the fourth of July at their home, 4026 Belmont avenue.

Miss Alice Linnehan and her brother, Willis, of Taylor street, are now in Florida, where they are spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young have gone to the country for the summer. They are now in a pretty cottage at Webster Groves.

Miss Lizzie Kleinbaum is just recovering from a serious illness, a gripple, from which she has been suffering since December.

Mrs. F. H. Burgess of 4223 Finney avenue left on Thursday for Chicago and next week will go to Marshall, Mich., for several weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stix have closed their house in town and have gone out to Ferguson, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Miss Birdie Horan of the South side entertained a number of her friends at her home on Saturday in honor of her seventeenth birthday.

Mrs. James A. Smith, Sr., accompanied by her niece, Mrs. C. H. Hart, will leave for the river home on the fifth to spend the summer by the sea.

Miss Agnes Nees of Johnston, Pa., will return home in a few days after a six-week visit to her uncle, Mr. Martin Nees, of the South Side.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Conrades and family will spend the summer in a country home in Illinois. They will leave the city next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farrar have rented for the summer a hunting lodge in Northern Wisconsin, where they will spend the summer.

Messrs. Will Pickett, Jr., and John J. Brennan left last evening for Washington, D. C., where they will be gone several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Kohler and Mr. H. A. Sturges have left for the lake resorts.

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Miss Josephine Newman left Wednesday for the East. Later in the season she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Nutt, at White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Mary Crawford of Little Boers was obliged to postpone her trip East for a few days on account of illness.

Miss Anna Heller left last Friday to join her sister, Mrs. J. H. Reis of Minneapolis, at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Louis E. Bayer of 421 West Bell place, is spending the summer at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Emily Van Sick of Minneapolis, is spending the summer at the lake resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Farish, Jr., of Edwardsville, Mo., will leave for the lake resorts.

Miss Louise and Lizzie Morris and Miss Theresa Watson, who have been spending the summer at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Sam Church of Louisville, Ky., who is visiting her relatives in Montgomery City, Mo., will spend the summer at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Francis T. Bryan, en route for home.

Miss Mary Dameron of this city was married at the residence of her father, Mr. Dameron, at the American Church in Lucerne, Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leboeuf have been with a party of friends at the lake resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones at Pekin has returned home.

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## LIFE AND LIMB.

## Congressional Legislation for Railroad Employees.

## AN EFFORT TO SECURE THE INTRODUCTION OF SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Interesting Facts and Statistics From the Report of the Committee Having the Bill in Charge—Over 20,000 Railroad Employees Injured and 2,000 Killed Annually in Accidents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The report of the committee to which the bill providing for safety appliances on railways for the protection of employees and the traveling public was referred, was proposed by Congressman John J. O'Neill of Missouri, and contains some very interesting facts. Mr. O'Neill is working hard for its passage, and feels confident that it will be passed by the House. Attention was first called to the subject at the meeting of the Railroad Commissioners in 1888, and subsequently by the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in a petition to Congress. Inquiry showed that in the year ending June 30, 1890, 2,000 railroad employees were killed and 20,000 injured while at work in this country. Reviewing the calls and needs of proper legislation, Congressman O'Neill's report says:

The Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Switchmen, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen, Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railroad Conductors, and National Association of Railway Surgeons, submitting a statement of the several orders or resolutions at their conventions, have asked from Congress the enactment of a law requiring the use of automatic couplers and train brakes on freight cars.

A petition signed by over ten thousand railroad trainmen or yard men, in actual service, was also sent to Congress, stating that they believed the passage of such a law would reduce the death rate among them fully 50 per cent.

The nature of the accidents to which railroad men are exposed is shown by the following tables obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Railroad accidents to employees for the years ending June 30, 1889 and 1890.

|                       | 1889. | 1890. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Killing of Accidents  | 300   | 317   |
| Injured               | 6,757 | 869   |
| Dead                  | 1,011 | 561   |
| Overhead obstruction  | 483   | 2,011 |
| Collisions            | 85    | 296   |
| Other train accidents | 167   | 829   |
| At stations           | 139   | 1,018 |
| On tracks             | 28    | 89    |
| Other causes          | 539   | 724   |
| Unexplained           | 1,072 | 2,451 |
| Total                 | 1,972 | 2,451 |

The number of employees engaged directly in the handling of trains, June 30, 1890, that is, trainmen, conductors, engineers, firemen and conductors—was 153,235, and out of this number there occurred 1,459 deaths and 17,172 injuries. The total number of deaths and injuries sustained by railroad employees in the year ending June 30, 1890, was 18,631. The number killed in the handling of trains was 300, and the number injured was 3,177.

The number killed in the handling of trains and engines was 561 and the number injured 2,483; that is to say 28 per cent of the total number of deaths, and 46 per cent of the total number of injuries sustained by railroad employees resulted while in the handling of trains, engines and whatever cuts of these two sources of great danger would largely reduce the total losses of the industry.

REMEDY SUGGESTED.

It is the judgment of this committee that all cars and locomotives should be equipped with automatic couplers, obviating the necessity of the use of the old-fashioned coupling and uncoupling cranks that can be operated from the locomotive and dispense with the use of men for coupling and uncoupling. The testimony thus convinced the committee that a source of danger was the lack of uniformity in coupling devices, a standard type should be established.

The committee is also convinced that the roads cannot agree on a single coupling device without Congressional legislation on the subject.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The report says:

Five things appear to be fundamentally important, and for these the bill provides:

1. The application of driving-wheel brakes to locomotives.

2. The application of driving-wheel brakes to freight cars.

3. The application of driving-wheel brakes to passenger cars.

4. The application of driving-wheel brakes to passenger cars.

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## WARRING IJEBUS.

## A TRIBE ON THE GUINEA COAST WHICH HAS BEEN CONQUERED.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, June 25.—The African mails bring information of the report that the British expedition to Guinea has conquered a tribe of savage scamps known as the Ijebus.

Occupying a narrow strip of territory extending some forty miles along the lagoon which stretches from Lagos to the tangled channels of the Niger delta, and separating the British territory by a narrow breadth from the Yoruba country, these Ijebus, in conjunction with the Egbas, have sadly hampered the course of trade. About seven

years ago a Government expedition went through Ijebu land, the roads of which had for several years been closed to white men, with the intention of putting a stop to intertribal wars, which were keeping the Yoruba country in sad unrest. Unfortunately the benevolent enterprise did not achieve the success it merited. Aboard laws prevail, and the prohibition of the use of an umbrella or a sword, the king, the obligation to dispense with shoes or sandals, the prohibition of the use of a bow, and the prohibition of the use of a spear, are all strictly enforced. A glance at the above table for the same year indicates at once where the chief danger lies. The total number of deaths and injuries sustained by railroad employees in the year ending June 30, 1890, was 18,631. The number killed in the handling of trains and engines was 561 and the number injured 2,483; that is to say 28 per cent of the total number of deaths, and 46 per cent of the total number of injuries sustained by railroad employees resulted while in the handling of trains, engines and whatever cuts of these two sources of great danger would largely reduce the total losses of the industry.

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Executes **WILLS** and **TRUSTS** of Every Description.  
Acts as **ADMINISTRATOR**, **EXECUTOR**, **CURATOR**, **GUARDIAN**, Etc.  
Becomes **SURETY** on **BONDS** Required by Law.  
Furnishes **ABSTRACTS**, **CERTIFICATES** and **GUARANTIES** of **TITLES**, Etc.  
**DEPOSITS** Solicited, on Which **LIBERAL INTEREST** Will Be Allowed.

**Capital, : : \$1,500,000.00**  
Lends money on prime real estate and collateral.  
Solicits current accounts. Pays 4 per cent on savings deposits.  
Receives securities and valuables for safe keeping.  
Acts as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, etc.  
Becomes surety on court bonds.  
Open daily 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Mondays from 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. to receive savings deposits.

**Organized 1853. Capital, \$250,000. Surplus, \$500,000**  
**INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.**  
**DIRECTORS:**  
**F. W. MEISTER, JOHN WAHL, A. NEDDERHUT,**  
**LOUIS FUSZ, CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN, J. G. GRUBER,**  
**A. BOECKELER, WM. KOENIG, RICHARD HOSPER**

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Curator, Assignee and Receiver, or becomes purely upon the bond of individuals acting in either of these capacities. Executes trusts of every description. *Liberal interest allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards.*

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|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Wm. F. Hughes,        | Charles B. Greaser, | Wm. Tansie,                   | C. F. Gauss,     | Geo. S. Myers, |
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| Geo. W. Mallinckrodt, | Geo. W. Parker,     | A. L. Shapleigh,              | G. A. Sauer,     | W. H. Morrill, |
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|                      |    |   |    |
|----------------------|----|---|----|
| St. Louis.....       | 19 | 7 | 12 |
| South St. Louis..... | 4  | 7 | 12 |
| North St. Louis..... | 1  | 7 | 12 |
| Scholar.....         | 4  | 7 | 12 |
| Confidential.....    | 1  | 7 | 12 |
| Carroll.....         | 19 | 7 | 12 |
| West St. Louis.....  | 15 | 7 | 12 |
| Quincy.....          | 19 | 7 | 12 |

|                     |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Schweitzer.....     | 1  | 3  |    |
| Rock Springs.....   | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| East St. Louis..... | 3  |    |    |
| Total.....          | 53 | 76 | 27 |

The Concordia Turnverein will run a swimming school, instead of athletics, during July and August. The school will be open to all boys in the city, and the following classes: 10 to 12, second girls' class; 2 to 4 p. m., the fourth boys' class; 4 to 6, the third and

John W. Herthel Charged With Fraudulent Practices—Mrs. Greaves' Divorce Suit.

Charles Freymark sets out in a lengthy petition his claims against John W. Herthel, which he assesses at \$2,500, and asks the court for judgment for that amount.

The plaintiff alleges that he rented a house

Grounds (Street) Railway Companies' Bonds, called for July 1, and 26, will be CASHED or EXCHANGED at the office of

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The style of a divorce suit filed yesterday. The petition sets out that the parties were married in this city the 24th of December, 1890, that they lived together until Jan. 15, 1892, when the plaintiff was driven away from home by defendant. It is alleged, and upon her return to him, it is alleged, that he again drove her away Feb. 27 last, since which time she has not lived with him.

The Knapp-Sellner Chandler Co. yesterday filed with the Recorder articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$20,000, 90 per cent paid in. The stock is held as follows: Andy P. Knapp, 10 shares; Herbert A. Sellner, 18 shares; Albert C. Sellner, twenty and eighty.

His petition cites that he was a passenger on a Missouri Pacific train, ticketed for Kirkwood, and that while en route the train collided with another train on the same road, breaking three or four of the plaintiff's ribs, and causing considerable pain and discomfort, necessitating his remaining in confinement for several days.

**Shandal Garnished.**  
Garnishment papers were returned to the Sheriff this morning, as served, in the cases of the German and American National Banks of Denver, Colo., to recover a joint claim of \$1,498.10 due by Theodore G. Shandal, who has deposits in the Chemical and Fourth National Banks of St. Louis, and

**Court Notes.**

Miss Louise A. Wetmore of Decatur, Cal., has written the Recorder of Deeds asking for information from her father, William Wetmore, and her brothers, four of whom are in the city.

Charles Cammered yesterday brought suit against Alcyous Rathenstamer for \$4,000 damages, charging him with assaulting him on the 11th of May last and causing him to lose the sight of one eye.

The dullness and depression of the Liverpool cotton market in the early part of the week had a most demoralising effect on values in this country. The great weakness de-

Harvesting is in progress now up from the south into the great Central winter wheat belt. From all reports it seems fair to assume that in a general way the harvesters are not disappointed with a worse crop than expected or surprised with one very much better than was calculated upon. The yield greater than had been thought probable until lately. That fact with the

spell-bound and listened with mouths  
The man's manner was so earnest and  
credible that it carried conviction with it to  
uninitiated. The things this man had  
seen, the kind of fish, their size and weights,  
wined all former records by the best known  
fishers in the dissemination of fish stories. His  
story was on crawfish. These  
crawfish from 10 to 15 pounds each and  
was prepared to furnish many of the  
kind. He was in a position to furnish of with

quilly, damp and urine. 35¢/50¢  
 No. 1, 35¢/37¢; No. 2, 35¢/37¢; XXX, 15¢  
 Duck, white, 25¢; 25¢. Chickens, 4¢  
 Duck, 4¢; white, 15¢. Tare 3 to 10 per cent.  
 Sheep Pelts—Green, 75¢/1.15; shearings, 15¢  
 Lamb, 25¢/45¢; Dry Stock, 10¢/20¢ less; fallen,  
 10¢ per lb.  
 Deer and Antelope Skins—Deerskins, 15¢; an-  
 telope, 12¢; per lb. Glue stock worthless.  
 Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15¢/25¢  
 15¢; hogskins, 10¢/15¢ a piece.  
 Hides—Prime in oil, 45¢; No. 2 and  
 No. 3, 40¢.

excepted—a state of affairs that could not long last. Some of the high priced hogs were from Kansas City and Omaha brought here on orders to supply the local demand.

Today's market opened with about nine loads. The run was about on a par with the hogs coming to market the past week. There were few good ones, and the best of them were only fairly good. There was a lack of eager buyers and the market was

nent of the North American Turn-  
er, will hold a special session next  
day forenoon at the St. Louis  
Hall to elect a Bundes Vorort. The  
men are entitled to the following repre-  
sentation: St. Louis, 20 delegates; South St.

endant, with a wrongful and fraudulent sign induced plaintiff, he claims, to enter said property and improve the same, solely representing to him, he states, that oral agreement was as good as a written one. That he had paid \$350 for repairs, and that defendant refuses to allow him to

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hoff, and her brothers, four of whom are to reside in this city.

Anna F. Goessman yesterday qualified as administratrix for Frederick W. Schnerr.

One of the Circuit Courts were in session today.

Charles Chapman yesterday brought suit

Alex. Boudreau, Louis G. Lefebvre, Grand-  
Achat, Leon Longuat, Jean Chevreliot,  
Arpiat, Louis Dorlot, Emile Christen,  
Malchaire.  
Transportation—Frank Poupenev, Jr.,  
de Lorquin, Nicholas Fromong.  
Mining—Joseph Bornesque, Dr. Ramy J.  
L., Prof. Paul Feltier.  
—Alex. Bernacchi, Frank Thompson, Dr.











To a hungry Public through the  
Want Columns of the DAILY  
and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ALL THAT WE WANT TO SAY IS THAT THE

To our hundreds of thousands of customers we need not say again, as we have satisfied them time and time before, that the **GLOBE'S ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LEGION**, but those who have never bought of us want to know what a **GLOBE CLEARING SALE** means. We say: Come and see and we will open your eyes.

Will be slaughtered to make room for our Grand Fall Stock. No matter how fine—no matter how costly—everything is included in THIS GREAT SALE. If you have been fooled by some of the advertisements of our competitors, don't count us in amongst them. We want you to come and see for yourself that WE ARE SUBSTANTIATING EVERY WORD WE SAY!

**CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT. BRING IT ALONG, AND PICK YOUR BARGAINS!**

Of course, first come gets choice, as later in the week our stock will be much reduced

the officer who arrested Hainstein, was discharged



















## AT KILLER'S MERCY.

The Washington Pitcher Finds the Browns an Easy Mark.

BRODIE THE ONLY ST. LOUIS MAN TO SCORE A HIT.

Calvin Battled Freely—Philadelphia Loses Two Games at Cleveland and Its Chance for Second Place—Ward Wins a Costly Bat—John M. Says Brooklyn Should Have Won, but—

The Browns were evidently laboring under the saddening influence of their previous day's defeat with President Chris Von der Ahe and Lawyer Delano when they faced the Washingtons yesterday afternoon, for they went down before the Senators in the first three innings with a shock from which they never recovered. The Washingtons scored six times and the Browns saved themselves from a whitewash by some timely work in the seventh inning.

At the sound of the bell the Browns milled out of their dressing rooms as if their salaries had not been clipped before and behind only Friday. Old Man Jim Galvin went into the box to pitch and the Washingtons made ten hits off of his delivery. It was the first of his ten days' notice of the release which he requested, but which may be reconsidered.

Failed to Hit Killen. Brodie was the only man on the local team who could touch Killen, and he rapped him twice with good effect. These were the only hits to the credit of the Browns.

The Washingtons displayed far more judgment and generalship than the Browns. They made seven sacrifices, which netted a good return in almost every instance. Their pitcher, Killen, "faced" the Browns with his speed and some remarkable work. Hoy, the silent, played his last game with the Washingtons, as yesterday was the last of his ten days' notice of release. The game was devoid of merit and threatening clouds weakened the enthusiasm of the fairly good gathering.

THEIR ONE RUN. The Browns scored their one run in the seventh inning. Verden went out on a throw to first of his little hit to short. Glasscock was next to the bat and he was floored by a pitched ball, which struck him in the head with a resounding whack. He recuperated quickly and took his base. Then Brodie hit away out to left for two bases and Glasscock crossed the plate. On the throw in Brodie ran to third and tried to score, but Robinson's shoulder was in the way and he was obliged to stop.

HOW THEY WON. The Washingtons began their run-getting in the first inning. Radford made a hit to left field, Dwyer was thrown out at first by Killen. Hoy was similarly treated by Crooks and Radford, who had moved up to a base on each of these plays, ran home on what was supposed to be a sacrifice for Moran, a wild pitch for Galvin.

In the Washingtonians' half of the second inning, Duffee followed suit and advanced. Duffee batted right field and first and Robinson hit to third. Duffee set sail for third and Pinckney pondered whether he should throw home or to first. He threw home, but Robinson's shoulder was in the way and he was obliged to stop.

In the third inning Dwyer was given his base on balls. Hoy made an unsuccessful attempt to bunt the ball, dying at first, and Dwyer came home on Larkin's hit. Maguire made a single and Duffee followed with a three-base hit to center, which fetched him home. Duffee was left at third by Richardson, who was thrown out at first.

The rest of the game was unmarked by any tallies by the Senators until they came in their last inning. The eighth. Then when the clouds were darkening and all was still, Larkin, the first man to the bat, hit the ball to right field and the bases were trotted around the bases for a good hit to right field which was a fine single, but which netted him two bases by Crooks's error. Second was put out on a hit to first and Glasscock was thrown out first by Dwyer. The score follows:

ST. LOUIS. WASHINGTON. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. St. Louis. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Washington. 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Three-base hits—Duffee. Home runs—Larkin, Duffee. Sacrifices—Galvin. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Galvin. Time—1h. 35m. Umpire—McQuaid.

LOUISVILLE, 7; BALTIMORE, 1. LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The Baltimore were outclassed by the Louisville to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

LOUISVILLE. BALTIMORE. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Louisville. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Baltimore. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Louisville, 7. Three-base hits—Jennings. Home runs—Grimm. Sacrifices—Grimm. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Galvin. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

CLEVELAND, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 5. CLEVELAND, July 9.—The Cleveland settled the positions of the first five clubs in the first championship season by winning two games from Philadelphia this afternoon. In the first game Esper was batted hard with men on bases, and in the second game the Phillies could do nothing with Clarkson. The latter got a reputation that never had been equalled in Cleveland base ball circles. The crowd cheered their horse. Attendance, 4,300.

CLEVELAND. PHILADELPHIA. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Cleveland. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Philadelphia. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

COLUMBUS, 5; CINCINNATI, 3. COLUMBUS, July 9.—The Columbus won a costly battle with the Cincinnati to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

COLUMBUS. CINCINNATI. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Columbus. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cincinnati. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Columbus, 5. Three-base hits—Jennings. Home runs—Grimm. Sacrifices—Grimm. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Galvin. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

via, Cuddy, Hallman, Thompson, Wehring, Allen, Stolen base—Tebau. Double plays—Rally to Connor. Hit by pitcher—By Cuddy. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—1h. 35m.

CLEVELAND 6; PHILADELPHIA 2. CLEVELAND, July 9.—The Cleveland won a costly battle with the Philadelphia to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

CLEVELAND. PHILADELPHIA. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Cleveland. 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Philadelphia. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

CHICAGO, 2; BOSTON, 1. CHICAGO, July 9.—The Chicago won a costly battle with the Boston to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

CHICAGO. BOSTON. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Chicago. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Boston. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

BROOKLYN, 7; PITTSBURG, 5. PITTSBURG, July 9.—The Brooklyn won a costly battle with the Pittsburgh to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

BROOKLYN. PITTSBURG. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Brooklyn. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Pittsburgh. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

PITTSBURG, 5; BROOKLYN, 7. PITTSBURG, July 9.—The Pittsburgh won a costly battle with the Brooklyn to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

PITTSBURG. BROOKLYN. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Pittsburgh. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Brooklyn. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

CINCINNATI, 10; NEW YORK, 2. CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Cincinnati won a costly battle with the New York to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

CINCINNATI. NEW YORK. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 10. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

NEW YORK, 2; CINCINNATI, 10. NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York won a costly battle with the Cincinnati to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

NEW YORK. CINCINNATI. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

CINCINNATI, 10; NEW YORK, 2. CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Cincinnati won a costly battle with the New York to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

CINCINNATI. NEW YORK. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 10. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

NEW YORK, 2; CINCINNATI, 10. NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York won a costly battle with the Cincinnati to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

NEW YORK. CINCINNATI. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

CINCINNATI, 10; NEW YORK, 2. CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Cincinnati won a costly battle with the New York to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

CINCINNATI. NEW YORK. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 10. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

NEW YORK, 2; CINCINNATI, 10. NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York won a costly battle with the Cincinnati to-day, who won an easy victory. The features were Grimm's home run and Jennings' three-bagger. Score:

NEW YORK. CINCINNATI. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. New York. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cincinnati. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

2. Home runs—Vinson, Lally, Campas (2). Two-base hits—McClellan, Sacrifices—Hitz—Herritt, 2. Abbey, Double plays—Walsh and Beckenridge. Passed balls—McClellan, Hitz, Herritt, 2. Umpire—Stevens and Herritt. Umpire—Stevens. Time—1h. 35m.

KANSAS CITY, 7; TOLEDO, 3. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—There was a fine fielding game on both sides, but Deward had no control of the ball and the result was timely hitting and a game won. Score:

KANSAS CITY. TOLEDO. Inning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. Kansas City. 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Toledo. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Earned runs—Kansas City, 7. Three-base hits—Clarkson. Home runs—Clarkson. Sacrifices—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Killen. Pitcher—Clarkson. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—McQuaid.

WASHINGTON'S LAST APPEARANCE. Senator Dan Richardson and his distinguished contemporaries of Washington, D. C., will make one more attack on the St. Louis Browns to-day at Sportsman's Park.

It will be the last game between the two clubs here this season. The Washingtons are playing great game under the leadership of Richardson. They will present either their star college pitcher Abbey or Old Father Time Dwyer in the box to-day, most likely the latter. That stone-will-back stop, Jack Milligan, will probably catch him. The Browns will have in Kid Gleason or Breitenstein in the box. Dick Buckley will catch. Play will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

THE BARE BALL NOTES. The Baltimore will play here to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. To-morrow's game is the one postponed from the Baltimore's last visit here, and it will play in Louisville all right to-day, they will arrive in the morning and tackle the Browns in the afternoon.

Kid Gleason has been under the weather the past week. He is getting in trim again and will probably pitch for the Browns to-day. The Browns wind up the first season here Wednesday. They open the second race in the afternoon.

To-day's game will be the last Sunday game to be played here for about a month. With pleasant weather there will no doubt be a big crowd out.

WARD WON HIS BET. IT IS NOT SO CLEAR THAT HE IS CONTENT WITH HIS WINNINGS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Ward has won his big bet from Director F. B. Talcott of the New York Club, but it is open to question if he is so satisfied with his winnings. When he comes to figure out just how much his added interest in the New York Club will cost him he may sit down and wish he had not acquired it. The bet was made at the annual meeting of the New York Club held last February.

Ward, by virtue of holding 50 per cent of the club's stock, was present at the meeting. He and Talcott discussed the comparative merits of the New York and Brooklyn teams and the New York Club's position. He offered to bet \$10,000 that the New Yorks would beat the Brooklynites in the first division of the championship season. Ward quickly took him up and asked him what amount the bet should be for. "I'll bet what I'll do," said Talcott. "I'll put up \$10,000."

"Agreed," replied John Montgomery so quickly that almost before Talcott was aware of it, that was the bet was made. The general public knows how well the Brooklyn players won it for their captain and manager.

But the prospects of realizing any benefit from the stake he won are very dim. It does not take much shrewdness to make a reasonable estimate of the New York Club's position at the season. A conservative calculator might guess that the Brooklynites would cost him \$100,000 to begin with, if it does not cost him more. And, furthermore, if the New Yorks do not put up a much better game in the second division than they did in the first, he stands a good chance of being called on for another heavy assessment later on.

Taken altogether the result of the bet was not a bad thing for Talcott after all. He will probably be ready and willing to renew it for the second season. No meeting of the New York directors will be held until President Day returns from the West. He is with the team at present feeling to it that the opportunity is lost to make an error or go to sleep on the bases.

When he gets back the directors will get together and attempt to do something to that little assessment business as well as to the management of the club. An entirely different policy is to be pursued in the second season than the one which prevailed in the first. Manager Powers, so it is said, is to have absolute control of the players. It remains to be seen if he has the backbone to make the directors and the players keep their places.

The influence over the players was proved to be harmful by the recent Basset scandal. All the indications are that the team must be eliminated and the only way to accomplish that end is to abrogate the existing contract with the players.

The lay of the Brooklyn crank has a sort of "might have been" refrain to it. They are figuring it out that the Philadelphia and New York teams "did" them out of the pennant in the last series played at Philadelphia and New York. The Brooklynites, it will be remembered, lost five of the six games played in the two series.

These five games would give the Brooklyn a comfortable advantage over the western and would probably have won them the championship. This vain reasoning is all the more galling because a majority of the five games were lost through Latham, Ewing, Stolen bases—O'Neill, Holiday, Struck out by Chamberlain, 3; Crane, Two-base hits—Clarkson, 2; Duffee, 1; Pinckney, 1; Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1; Crane, 1; Umpire—Emmie. Time, 1h. 40m.

"The Brooklyn should have won the first pennant," he said, "but had to be content with the second place. Words, however, about the second season. The Brooklyn are playing the greatest game of any team in the country, and if they keep it up and get any kind of a start they will finish first next October and get a kind of a lead. That is to say, if they have the same players as now and go about their work as they have for the past season, they will in a final series with the Boston's men win for a certainty."

There is little danger of any radical change in the make-up of the Brooklyn team. The list now contains the names of fourteen players, one more than the league limit permits. The man to be dropped will probably be the catcher. Of the three, Daly, Dattley and Kling, the last named is the most likely candidate for the ax.

It is not probable that any of the Brooklyn salaries will be reduced this year. Director Abel seems to be firm in his honor and not to go back on his agreement with the men. He says he entered into contracts for the entire season, and as long as the players keep their parties he means to live up to his. Such integrity in the National League ranks is wonderful and unequalled.

A Woman's Tongue Causes Trouble. Mrs. Achmermer and Mrs. Braun are neighbors and live on Miller street, near Third. Yesterday they had a collision on account of an accusation made by Mrs. Achmermer against Mrs. Braun to the effect that the latter had been trying to win her husband's affections from her. Mrs. Braun denied the charge and threatened to have Mrs. Achmermer arrested. She called on Mr. Keating of the First District Police Court in the afternoon and wanted him to have her defamer arrested, but Mr. Keating after hearing the story advised her to drop the matter, particularly as Mrs. Braun said that Mrs. Achmermer had had the cut for her conduct and acknowledged herself in the wrong.

Fell Off a House. Tim Newman, a carpenter, fell off a house on which he was working at 426 Morgan street yesterday afternoon and was badly hurt. He is internally injured and is also supposed to have sustained a fracture of the skull. Newman is a single man, 35 years old, and lives at 333 North Market street.

Large Stock in all cases and styles. BOLLMAK Bros. Co. Western Representatives. Being on the corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

## SIG. PINI, FENCER.

AN ITALIAN WHO IS CAUSING A SENSATION AMONG PARIS SWORSMEN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE MONDAY POST-DISPATCH. PARIS, June 24.—Fencing, according to the Frenchman, is rather an art than a sport. Fencing is a sport, a game, a means of gaining health and strength. In Paris it is becoming the fashion to hold



Mark to Mark.

conferences at which the art and science of fencing are discussed. For centuries there has been rivalry between the schools of Paris and Rome. A late meeting between the famous French artist with the foils, M. Camille Prevost, and Sig. Agnelis Greco of Rome, has been the subject of much discussion and of no definite decision.

The Italian, following the custom of his school, had developed his blades to an extent which is considered by the French to be a true pursuit of the art. The delicacy of the Frenchman's methods contrasted with the brutal vigor of the Italian, but the French critics admit the superiority of neither was established.

Greco is a great rival of Pini, the professor of the naval school at Leghorn. The muscles of combat with Prevost, but Pini defeated that champion.

He has given some wonderful illustrations of his skill, including the iniquitous, a thrust unfamiliar in Paris, where nearly everything possible is known in the art and the parade depicted here. He springs back as he makes this defense, moving his foil with such rapidity that only a glimmering circle is seen.

Two Incinerations. The body of Mrs. Clara Zehnder of No. 1785 Missouri avenue, will be incinerated at the Missouri Cemetery at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the body of Daniel Bentinger of No. 1938 St. Louis avenue, will be similarly disposed of to-morrow afternoon at the same hour. They are respectively incinerations No. 180 and 181.

AN EIFFEL TOWER FOR CHICAGO. Here is a Design of One That Will Cover an Acre and a Half of Space.

There is no doubt that the World's Columbian Exposition will have an iron tower that will make M. Eiffel's Parisian creation look small and unimpressive. Many designs have already been offered, and here comes Mr. J.

shaft to the top. The descent is made by gravitation from the main tower in the same shaft by which the cars run up, as it is a double one, with one floor at the top and other open latticework sides, which gives an opportunity to view the scenery from the top of the tower and descending. The slide itself is to be on about a 6 per cent grade, and the cars are to be propelled by a conductor and automatic brakes and switches.

The tower may vary in height from 100 to 1,000 feet high, but in the drawing from which our print is made the main tower is about 300 feet high and the observatory about 200 feet high, in all about 500 feet. The slide is about one and a quarter miles in length. The bottom space of the tower is designed to be utilized for an arena or amphitheater, having a seating capacity of about ten thousand, with a four large entrances. The whole space under the seats of the theater may be utilized for exhibition stalls, flower boxes, etc. The area covered by this structure would be about one and a half acres.

E. Harriman, Jr., civil engineer of Boston, with the latest of them. The design is printed in the current number of the Scientific American. This structure is intended not only to serve as an observatory tower, but combined with it is the novel feature of a winding slide "from the bottom to the top of the main tower," which is to be ascended by electrically propelled cars to an elevated main building, from which another tower is raised as an observatory, and is ascended by elevators which rise perpendicularly in a column.

The Proposed World's Fair Tower. 1,000 feet high, but in the drawing from which our print is made the main tower is about 300 feet high and the observatory about 200 feet high, in all about 500 feet. The slide is about one and a quarter miles in length. The bottom space of the tower is designed to be utilized for an arena or amphitheater, having a seating capacity of about ten thousand, with a four large entrances. The whole space under the seats of the theater may be utilized for exhibition stalls, flower boxes, etc. The area covered by this structure would be about one and a half acres.

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# There Is a Tide in the Affairs of Housekeepers

## Which, Taken at the Flood, LEADS ON TO HAPPY AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The H. WALKER FURNITURE CO. are prepared to make any home happy and beautiful at a price that would surprise the most economical. They are now disposing, and will until further notice dispose of every article in their establishment AT COST.

Carpets, Stoves, Furniture and Household Articles of All Kinds.

# H. WALKER FURNITURE CO

JUST SOUTH OF OLIVE,  
206 and 208 North Twelfth Street.

He attacked on a firm footing, not balancing himself as did the Italian, and parried with out discomposing himself.

Pini leaped, ran and sprang back. In one furious onslaught he brought his antagonist into violent contact with that of his opponent.

Soon after he was holding Rue's sword arm with his elbow. At first Rue had the advantage, but his antagonist caught up again. The Italian was unable to make some of his most boasted strokes.

At the end of the assault each man had scored fifty points against the other. Pini acknowledged a doubtful trust of his antagonist.

Since this affair the skill of Pini has caused an immense sensation among French officers. His fame created some dissatisfaction among the rival Italian schools of Piedmont, Tuscany, Rome and Sicily. Greco of Rome, before mentioned, came to Paris to suppress Pini. He carried away equal honors in his







# SAFETIES

**ETIES**  
T—  
OM PRICES



els', enameled frame,  
 argent spokes, adjust-  
 50..... No. 212 50

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| ... combination             |    |
| ... spokes, solid tires     |    |
| Girls' ..... Net \$21       | 00 |
| ... combination             |    |
| and; solid tires; spring    |    |
| ... Net \$24                | 00 |
| ... bearings, solid tires   |    |
| ... Net \$18                | 00 |
| ... bearings, cushion tires |    |
| ... Net \$21                | 00 |
| Girls' combination          |    |

2 cranks and pedals. Net \$306 00  
 2 wheel bearings all round. Net \$306 00  
 2 spring forks. Net \$306 00  
 2 wheel saddles. Net \$306 00  
 Net \$452 00

1, dress guard, spring fork, cushion tires. Net \$452 00  
 2, spring fork, cushion tires to rear wheel. Net \$452 00  
 3, spring fork, cushion tires to both wheels. Net \$452 00  
 4, springs all round, tangent spikes, nickle-plated. Net \$452 00  
 5, ball bearings all round, Garford saddle. Net \$452 00  
 6, ball bearings all over, Garford saddle, dress. Net \$452 00  
 7, ball bearings all over, Garford saddle, dress. Net \$452 00  
 8, ball bearings all over, Garford saddle. Net \$452 00  
 9, pneumatic tires, simple and strong in construction. Net \$145 00

on the installment plan.

**Co., 306 and 308 N. 4th St.**

is not in hearing about, but in  
 tasting it. So the value of an  
 advertisement in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

# Cycles Run Easy

have them. If you want an easy  
way a SWIFT.

**Sanders,**  
Washington Avenue.

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Seventh—Six series of popular miscellaneous festival  
concerts by American singers.

Eighth—Twelve children's concerts by Sunday-  
school, public school and especially organized  
children's choruses.

Ninth—Chamber music concerts and organ recitals.

Tenth—Popular concerts of orchestral music, to be  
given daily in General Hall during the six months of  
the Exposition.

To successfully carry on such a series of perfor-  
mances as outlined above a large corps of musicians  
will be needed, some of whom will be engaged for

The complete success which the Musical Director seeks can be secured only by the loyal co-operation of individual artists, large and small, choral and instrumental societies and organized amateurs in general. Such co-operation he earnestly asks, and in return offers the opportunity of a valuable experience of organization and appearance at the Exposition which will be given.

The high standard of performance to be observed in all departments of Exposition music the Musical Director holds, that while co-operation is essential, it must not be at the expense of artistic principles. That is to say, it must be what honestly purports to be.

THEODORE THOMAS,  
WILLIAM L. TOLSON,  
GEORGE H. WILSON,  
Approved: GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director General.

The Last Call.

Wabash excursion tickets to New York will be on sale until July 13 at the following low rates, good returning until Sept. 15:

St. Louis to New York and return via Niagara and the New York Central Railroad, \$21.

St. Louis to New York and return via Niagara and all other lines from Buffalo, \$19.

St. Louis to Saratoga and return, \$22.65.

Stop overs allowed at and east of Niagara falls. Call early and secure your tickets and sleeping-car berths.

Ticket office southeast corner Broadway and Olive street.

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**THE CROPS.**

**Conditions Which Promise a Good Yield for the West.**

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—The Chicago, Great Western & Illinois Central road has made exhaustive inquiries with the following result. Hay will be an extraordinary crop in every Western State. Nothing like it has ever been seen. In the Northwest all crops are backward with prospects of a 60 per cent corn crop and an average wheat crop. In the East July is favorable and there are no early frosts there will be an 80 per cent corn crop. Early will be above the average and potatoes show better prospects than ever. In Kansas and Missouri both wheat and corn will yield well.

THEY ARE RECOVERING.

The superintendent of the works, who was last night by a Post-Dispatch reporter, declined to make any explanation relative to the explosion.

**Ex-Boss Shepherd.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 9.—Walter M. Brode of Batopias, Mexico, passed through here to-day on his way to New York. Mr. Brode is a son-in-law of ex-Gov. Alexander Shepherd, better known as "Boss" Shepherd of Washington, D. C., who has

Call and get full particulars.  
D. ANTLER, 1132 Olive

**FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.  
NEBE MEDICATED SOAP.**

A sure cure for all skin diseases: red face, pimples, itchy head, eczema, itch, head, scalp, on hands, feet and nails. Try a piece and you will be healed. Send three cent stamps.











## THE BEACH OF FALESA.

MR. WILTSHIRE DISCOVERS THAT UMA IS THE CAUSE OF THE TABOO, BUT WILL NOT PUT HER AWAY—AN ISLAND MARRIAGE.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyrighted.

Mr. Wiltshire, an Englishman, goes to Falea, the agent of a South Sea trading company to recover the store in Falea, which had been abandoned by Vigners, the former agent, who ran away because he got into trouble. He had succeeded Johnnie Adams, who died mysteriously, and was supposed to have been poisoned by Case, the manager for Capt. Randall (Papa), the rival trader. Case met Mr. Wiltshire on the beach, and they went ashore. At Case's suggestion Wiltshire decided to marry a native girl, and through Case married Uma, a beautiful native girl. The marriage took place in the afternoon, and Wiltshire, after the ceremony, went to the house of the trader, where he found Case. Case told him that he had been told that Wiltshire was a man of honor, and that he had been told that Wiltshire was a man of honor, and that he had been told that Wiltshire was a man of honor.

"And now," said I, "what is all this about?"

"The truth is I can't rightly make it out myself. They have a down on you," says Case.

"Taboo a man because they have a down on him? I don't know what you mean," said I.

"It's worse than that, you see," said Case. "You ain't tabooed—I told you that couldn't be. The people won't go near you, Wiltshire, and there's where it is."

"They won't go near me? What do you mean by that? Why won't they go near me?" I cried.

Case hesitated. "Seems they're frightened," says he in a low voice.

I stopped dead short. "Frightened?" I repeated. "Are you gone crazy, Case? What are they frightened of?"

"I wish I could make out what it was," said Case, shaking his head. "Appears like one of their tomfool superstitions. That's what I don't cotton to," he said. "It's like the business about Vigners."

"I'd like to know what you mean by that, and I'll trouble you to tell me," said I.

"Well, you know, Vigners lit out and left all standing," said he. "It was some superstition business—I never got the hang of it; but it began to look bad before the end."

"I've heard a different story about that," said I. "I heard that he was told you were a man of honor, and that he was told you were a man of honor, and that he was told you were a man of honor."

"Oh, well, I suppose he was ashamed to tell the truth," says Case. "I guess he was ashamed to tell the truth, and that's where it is. 'What would you do, old man?' says he. 'Get,' says I, 'and I don't think twice about it. I was the gladdest kind of man to see him clear away. I ain't no notion to turn my back on a mate when he's in a tight place, but there was that much trouble in the village that I couldn't see where it might likely end. I was a fool to be so much about with Vigners. They cast it up to me to-day. Didn't you hear Masa—that's the young chief, the big one—ripping out about 'Vika'?"

"You mean that?" I asked.

"They don't seem to forget it somehow," said I.

"This is all very well," said I, "but it doesn't tell me what's wrong with me. Tell me what they're afraid of—what their idea is."

"Well, I wish I knew," said Case. "I can't say fairer than that."

"You mean that?" I asked.

"And so I did," says he. "But you must have seen for yourself, unless you're blind, that the asking got the other way. I go as far as I dare for another white man, but when I find I'm in the scrape myself I think first of my own bacon. The loss of me is I'm too good natured. And I'll take the freedom of telling you show a queer kind of gratitude to a man who's got into all this mess along of your affairs."

"There's a thing I'm thinking of," said I. "You were a fool to be so much about with Vigners. One comfort, you haven't been much about with me. I notice you've never been inside my house. Own up now, tell me the rest of this story."

"It's a fact I haven't," said he. "It was an oversight, and I am sorry for it, Wiltshire. But about coming now, I'll be quite plain."

"You mean you won't?" I asked.

"Awfully sorry, old man, but that's the size of it," says he.

"In short, I'm afraid," says I.

"In short, I'm afraid," says he.

"And I'm still to be tabooed for nothing?" I asked.

"I tell you you're not tabooed," said he. "The Kanakas won't go near you, that's all. And who's to make 'em? We traders have a lot of gall, I must say, but we make those poor Kanakas take back their laws and take up their taboos, and that, whenever it happens to suit. But you don't mean to say you expect a law-abiding people to do in your store whether they want to or not? You don't mean to tell me you've got the gall for that? And if you had, it would be a queer thing to propose to me. I would just like to put you out to you, Wiltshire, that I'm a trader myself."

"I don't think I would talk of gall, if I was you," said I. "Here's about what it comes to as well as I can make out. You're out to you, Wiltshire, that I'm a trader myself."

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turned a young man, a native, and wanted to marry her. He was a small chief and had some fine mats and some in his family, and was "very pretty," Uma said; and altogether it was an extraordinary match for a penniless girl and an outlander.

At the first word of this I got downright sick with jealousy.

"And you mean to say you would have married him?" I cried.

"'Too, yes,' says she. 'I like too much.'"

"Well," I said. "And suppose I had come round after?"

"I like you more better now," said she. "But, suppose I marry Ioane, I said good wife, I no common Kanaka. Good girl!"

"Well, I had to be pleased with that; but I promise you I didn't care about the business one little bit. And I liked the end of that yarn better than the beginning. For it seems this proposal of marriage was the start of all the trouble. It seems, before that, Uma and her mother had been locked down upon, of course, for kindness folk and out-landers, but nothing to hurt; and, even when Ioane came forward, there was less trouble at first than when he came to be looked for."

And then all of sudden, about six months before my coming, Ioane backed out and left that part of the trouble, and from that day this Uma and her mother had found themselves alone. None called at their house—none spoke to them on the road. If they went to church, for kindness folk and out-landers, but left them in a clear place by themselves. It was a regular excommunication, like what you read of in the middle ages; and the cause of it was beyond guessing. It was some tale peepo, Uma said some lie, some calumny; and she knew it was that the girls who had been jealous of her luck with Ioane used to twist her with his desertion, and cry out, when they met her alone in the woods, that she would never be married. They tell me no man he marry me. He too much 'frail,' she said.

The only soul that came about them after this desertion was Case. Even he was chary of showing himself, and turned up mostly by night; and pretty soon he began to take his cards and make up to Uma. I was still sore about Ioane, and when Case turned up, I was not in the mood to be friendly.

"Mr. Tarleton, I believe," says I—for I had got his name.

"No, I suppose, are the new trader?"

"I want to tell you first that I don't hold with missions," I went on, "and that I think you and the likes of you do a sight of harm to the natives with all your tales and bumpkinisms."

"You are perfectly entitled to your opinion," I said, looking a bit ugly, "but I have no call to tell you that you're a heathen. It so happens that you've got to bear them," I said. "I'm no missionary nor missionary lover; I'm no Kanaka nor favor of."

"I don't know what you mean by that," I said. "I don't know what you mean by that."

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stock, for I felt good. But Uma had been taken with a sudden fit of half through the marriage, and out straight in.

"How your head he got hurt?" she asked. "You ask Case's head, old lady," says I. "You ask Case's head, old lady," says I. "You ask Case's head, old lady," says I.

"You haven't made much of a Christian of this one," says I to Mr. Tarleton.

"We didn't think her one of our worst," said I. "We didn't think her one of our worst," said I. "We didn't think her one of our worst," said I.

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## EDGE OF THE EAST.

RUDYARD KIPING ON THE TAXING SYSTEM IN JAPAN.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It is only by walking out at least half a mile that you escape from the aggressive evidences of civilization, and come out into the rice fields at the back of the town. Here men with twisted black and white cloth round their heads are working knee deep in their thick black mud. The largest field may be something less than two tablecloths, while the smallest is, say, a speck of underoil, onto which it were hard to back a rickshaw, wrested from the beach and growing its stump of barley within spray-shes of the waves. The field paths are the trodden paths of the irrigating cuts, and the main roads as wide as two perambulators abreast. From the uplands—the beautiful uplands planted in exactly the proper places, with pine and maple—the ground comes down to the levels again, and it would seem that every heavily-thatched farm-house were chosen with special regard to the view. If you look closely when the people go to work you will see that a household spreads itself over acres, and that the people are many and various. The map of a village shows that this scattering is apparently designed, but the reason is not given. One thing at least is evident. The assumption of these patches can be no light piece of work—just the thing, in fact, that would give employment to a large number of small and varied handicrafts, any one of which, assuming that he was of an Oriental cast of mind, might make the cultivator's life interesting. Remember now—a second-time-around brings back things that have been together buried—seeing three years ago the pile of government papers required in the case of a new house, and the many and various, but the interesting thing about them was the amount of work that they neither have furnished to those who were neither a farmer nor a craftsman.

If one knew Japanese, one could collate with that gentleman in the straw hat and the blue loin cloth who is chopping within a sixteenth of an inch of his neighbor's fence, the father and mother of all weed-spuds. His version of local taxation might be inaccurate, but it would be sure to be picturesque. Failure to pay the tax is a crime, and the penalty is three things that may or may not be facts of general application. They differ in a measure from statements in the books. The present land tax is not levied on the land, but on the value of the land, and is payable in cash on a three, or as some say a five, yearly settlement. But, according to certain officials, there has been no settlement since 1870. Land lying fallow for a season pays the same tax as land in cultivation, unless it is unproductive through flood or calamity (read earthquake here). The government's estimate of the capital value of the land, taking a measure of about 11,000 square feet or a quarter of an acre as the unit, is about \$200. The value of the land is calculated on the capital value of the land, taking a measure of about 11,000 square feet or a quarter of an acre as the unit.

It is to be remembered that some of the best rice is raised in the most fertile soil. Most soil will bear two crops, the first being millet, rape, vegetables, and so on, sown on dry soil and ripening at the end of May. The ground is then left fallow for the wet crop, to be harvested in October or thereabouts. The land tax is payable in two instalments. Rice land pays between the first of November and the middle of December and the first of January and the last of February. Other land pays between July and August and September and December.

As to the average yield. The gentleman in the sun hat and the loin cloth would say that the average yield is about 100 bushels of rice per acre. The average yield is about 100 bushels of rice per acre. The average yield is about 100 bushels of rice per acre.

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As to the average yield.



## THE GUINEA ALARM

BILL BYE'S SWEET THROATED GUINEA  
LIFTS UP ITS VOICE

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BUCK SHOALS, N. C., July 8.—Thanks are due and hereby extended to a large number of correspondents who have kindly replied to my inquiry regarding the use and abuse of the guinea hen. Many have written me from all over the Union, carefully signing a non de plume to their letters, and telling me why the guinea is valuable. Eighteen postal cards from the Indian Territory are signed by Cherokee gentlemen with whom I have not been corresponding for many years, owing to a feeling of impatience which I have maintained toward them since I learned that they were to blame for my being short a couple of grandparents.

Two long communications also regarding the guinea come from the West coast Cherokee strip. This, I judge, is the name of the post-office and has nothing to do with the Indians' method of dress.

Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, late chief of the Bruke Appetite tribe, says that we should not run down the guinea hen. That is true, Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, we should not run her down, because we can't. Who ever saw a guinea hen that had run down? If you wish to be alarmed during the night you can set your guinea on that hour and she will awaken you. She will not run down.

We had a domestic once who had just arrived from Europe, and her rest had been broken up on the steamer, she said, by the guinea of the first cabin. She said, however, that she could not get out of very well without giving offense. Her name was Tootie.

The Guinea Hen as an Alarm Clock.

Tootie Tooterson, and I afterward learned that her rest on board was broken by a red less elephant that occupied the stateroom next to hers, and not by the guinea of the first cabin at all, as she was not in touch with same.

She slept very soundly while at our house as cook and irritated me by neglecting to get up in time for breakfast. The life of a cook is not an easy one, and she was not to be blamed for breakfast and takes some exercise she is almost sure to get ossification of the thought ganglia and coma of the diaphragm.

So we got an alarm clock for her and set it on 4 o'clock. It was one of those alarm clocks which fetch loose in the early gray of morning like a misunderstanding between a xylophone concave and a boiler works, but Tootie Tooterson, tired and full of fatigue and raw dried apples, of which she was passionately fond, slept on and on and on.

An actor, man who went abroad for the purpose of doing up Henry Irving on his own ground came home on the same steamer with Tootie. He had the stateroom prior to her forward of the cabin, while Tootie was abaft. He said that in proportion to her size she was every bit as seak as the elephant was. So he was sorry for us when he learned that a frowning Providence had selected us for the purpose of refitting and refurnishing and also doing the interior decorating of her famous works.

She was real hungry, with a tendency toward dried apples in a raw state, preferring those that had been dried on a string. Not being familiar with the English language, she often neglected to cut the string, and thus Col. Gastric had his hands full, and Tootie would moan in her sleep, and moan and moan and moan.

But she did not wake up, even when the hand to hand struggle with the alarm clock came. Even the fire department and police

discovering the alarm.

wak ed up, but Tootie did not. She kicked out another round from the foot of her bed and slept on with her arm beneath her head, so I told.

I never saw any one sleep harder or shake the soot down from the inside of the chimney any more than she did. Even after she got to putting the alarm clock under her head and it got to pulling the straw out of the mattress and scattering the linen over the room at 4 o'clock she slept as calmly and almost as unmoved as though she had been in the morgue.

It was then that I bought the stock of 4 o'clock guinea owned by a poultry house and placed them under the window of Tootie Tooterson, the European Slumber.

she's in the asylum now, but they tell me that after 4 o'clock she is wide awake, and people who have been dependent on them go away from there as soon as they can.

I am sorry that she lost her mind, of course, but I feel worse for the person who found it; for one, when she was cooking for us, and also taking care of the horse, she dusted my mantel, and not understanding our language, at least fully as to idioms, etc., she drank my lung medicine at one time and left in its place a similar bottle containing a rare little lizard in alcohol, which my little daughter had arranged for her collection.

I did not notice the lizard till the bottle got quite low, as it was a small lizard and quiet, being dead, but it has cast a shadow over my whole life and turned my love for lung medicine into loathing.

This year the guinea is amusing us here in our North Carolina home. So also is a red cow whom we call Fair Rosamond. We milk her on horseback, cross country. She is a mountain cow and loves freedom. She was sired by Arnold Winkelried, by William Tell, dam Joan of Arc. I never saw a cow so fond

of freedom and unbleached muslin with dew on it as she is.

Fair Rosamond holds her head high and will go over a nine rail fence with a cellar door tied to her horns, yet never knock a silver off the top rail or scratch her person.

Conversing the other day with my friend Plum Levi, formerly of Blue Run, I learned that the colored man of the South most generally, if he commits a hanging offense, mostly expects to get hanged. They are much like white people in that regard, and rather prize themselves in the belief that the Caucasian has no monopoly on eternal punishment.

One colored neighbor of mine, a very well informed man, tells me that he has every reason to believe that since the emancipation Satan has made several changes, and among the rest has discharged his gallery ticket man and put a colored man in his place on the door.

Little Prairie Flower, Waukegan, Ill., writes that she is studying ornithology in life's meridian, and wants to know what an elk is.

The true American elk, or Alces Americanus, is often confused with the Alces Canadensis, a species of overgrown deer frequenting the northern portion of Europe and Asia. It is also sometimes mixed up with the Irish elk, or Megaceros Hilbericus and B. F. O. of E.

Audubon says that the true American elk may be detected by his wild undergrowth of horns and the presence of a bald spot between the nostrils. In the B. F. O. of E., however, this spot is found between the organ of ideality and love of home.

The Alces Americanus may be detected, therefore, by the bald spot and by his wearing a pair of waste paper baskets for horns.

The American elk is not carnivorous, but kind in disposition unless picked on. He feeds upon celery and other tender truck and quenches his thirst on apollinaris water. He is generous to a fault. Also to those in want. Naturalists should not confuse the nocturnal and benevolent elk of America with the smart alk of Europe.

John Lawrence Sullivan, with whom I once collaborated in the authorship of a novel, was at one time an elk, but the order withdrew from him hurriedly and has been sitting with closed doors ever since, fearing that he may pop in some evening without the password and salute the worthy chief with one of those grand halling signs of distress which do so much toward breaking down one's health.

The B. F. O. of E. is also called The Best People On Earth, and does much good, making life brighter and more desirable whenever the weary heart is bound down considerably and liable to grow that way.

Speaking of politics, as I see now and then an allusion to same in my weekly paper, reminds me of a little conversation I once had with Mr. Depew regarding the fatal results of humor on statesmanship. The discussion arose, I think, from an allusion of mine to the general gravity noticeable in the Congressional Record and even in the proceedings of parliament, although, as Mr. Depew pointed out, the British are a humor-loving people, preserving and pondering over some of their jokes for years before they will even laugh at them.

He told me once that Garfield said to him that early in life he learned the fact that if he wished to advance as a statesman he must not allow himself to be humorous, so he throttled every desire himself to make a joke in order to be President, "and," says Mr. Depew, "he warned me to beware of humor as fatal to political preferment. What do you think about it?"

I spoke up and said about as follows: "If you really want to put yourself where Mr. Garfield is—viz., in the bottom of my black grave, two or three miles from town and far from postal facilities, in order that your vignette may be printed on the ill-ventilated face of a bill which lies at the bottom of the sock of a soiled dove—now is your time to throttle the heaven-born smile and the light-hearted bon mot. I will answer your dinner invitation for you so long as old Col. Gastric can lift his arm to his head or the tired follicle rise to greet the frosted cake. But, begging your pardon, I said, 'you are greater than Garfield if greatness is what you're after, and—'

"As for fun!"

"And victuals!"

"And friends!"

"George Washington was a wall flower, a poor boy at a frolic, compared with yourself. It is an ideal existence. The President is your self and mine, a wall pat, but pallid vassal, with the cockroaches of the White House in his vitals and the wet umbrella of every jobless yahoo under the sun in his back. He must be open day and night. His wife and his children belong not to him, but to the kodaker and the grave. His days and his nights belong to the public, and I would rather be a union depot without a crime than the president and body servant of 60,000 people, each one of whom has the right to hang his beard, wet mackintosh across the baby's crib or go into the yard and count the wash."

It was at this time that we both made a solemn promise never to allow our names to be used, no matter how good our health might be.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Showing That There is Nothing Personal in British State Matters.

From Judge's Quarterly.

MR. LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—My relations with all foreign powers are amiable and peaceful, but I am having more trouble with Henry of Battenberg than I expected.

The Senate of the United States has ratified the extradition treaty concluded between me and Mr. Blaine; and I would suggest that the salary of the Prince of Wales be raised from £40,000 to £50,000.

With my grandchildren, the Emperor of Germany, the best of feelings prevail; and if Parliament could give my daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, a thousand pounds or so more of pin money I would take it as a great favor.

The difficulty with Portugal over my African Territories has been happily settled, and I think it no more than right that my beloved grandson, and second in line of succession, should have at least £15,000 per year.

All is serene just now between me and my dear cousin, the Czar of Russia, but it occurs to me that my daughter, Helena Augusta Victoria, the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, should have £10,000 a year instead of £5,000; and I make the same suggestion regarding my other children who now receive but £5,000 per year, namely: Louise Caroline Victoria, the Marchioness of Lorne and Bessie Mary Victoria Feodorovna, who married Prince Henry of Battenberg.

With France I am on excellent terms; and I think it might be a good idea to give each of the children of the Prince of Wales say £5,000 a year, except Albert Victor, who ought to have £10,000. Albert Edward really needs this further assistance, and I think I should not save any money on his salary, with such a big family to look after.

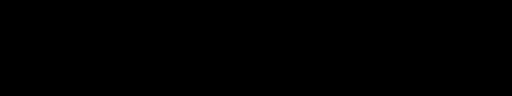
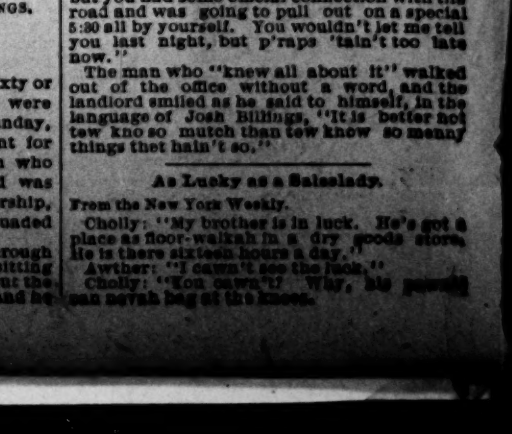
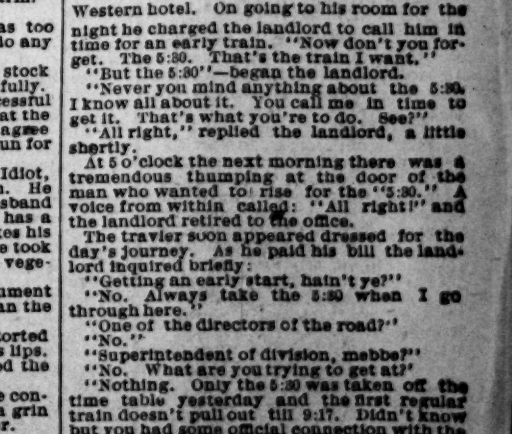
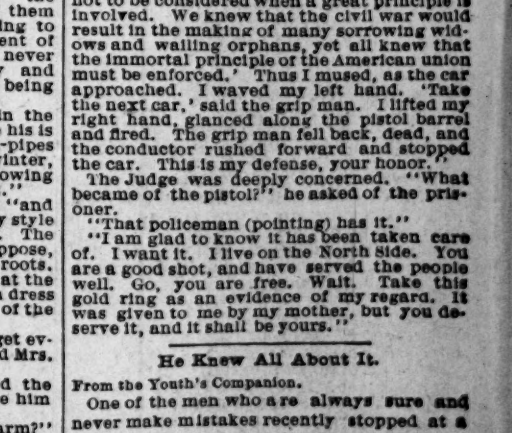
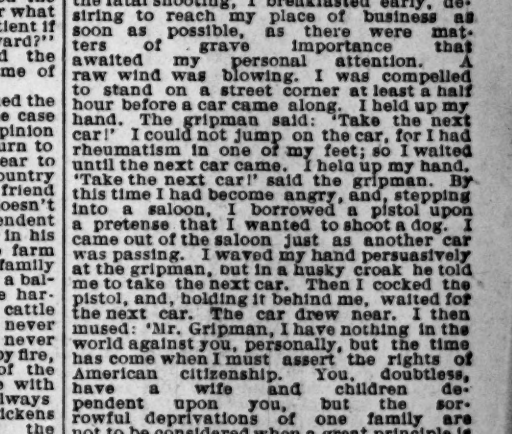
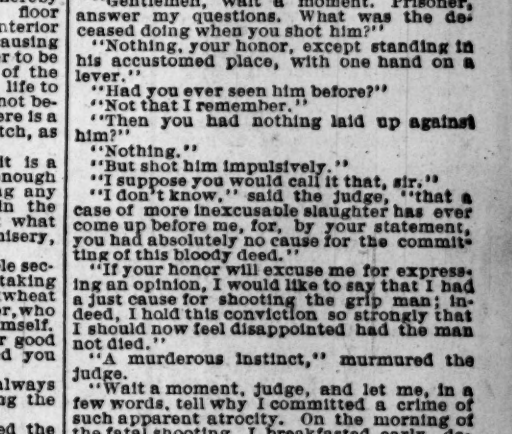
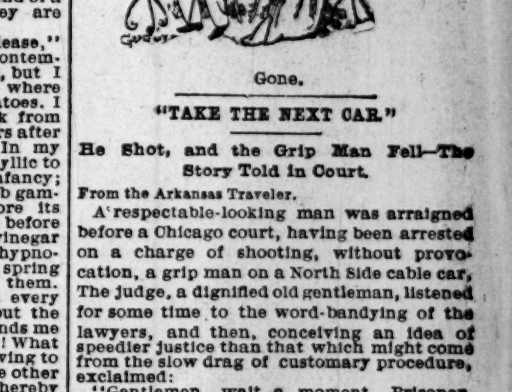
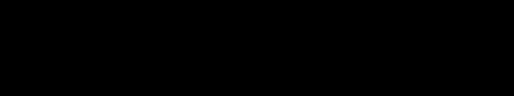
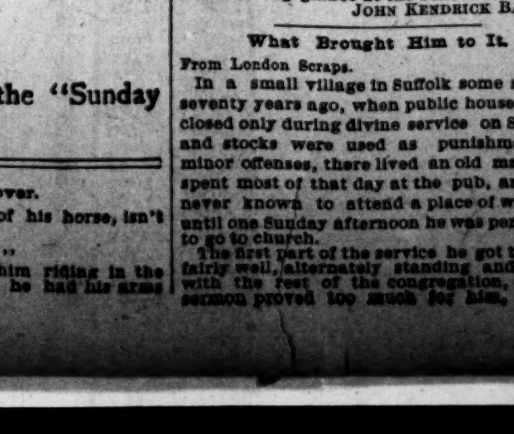
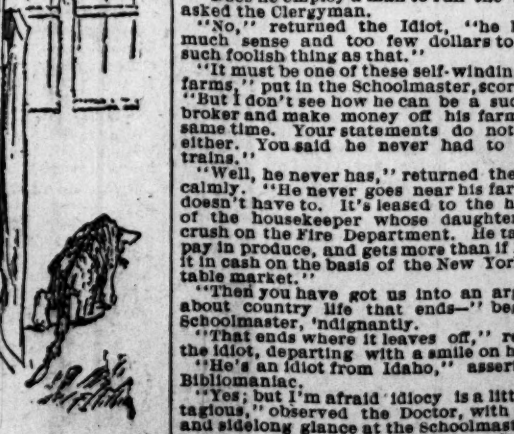
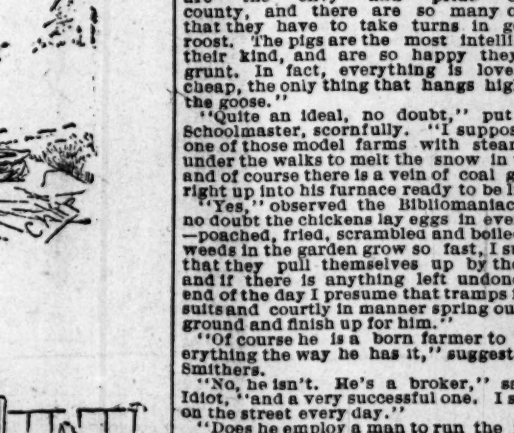
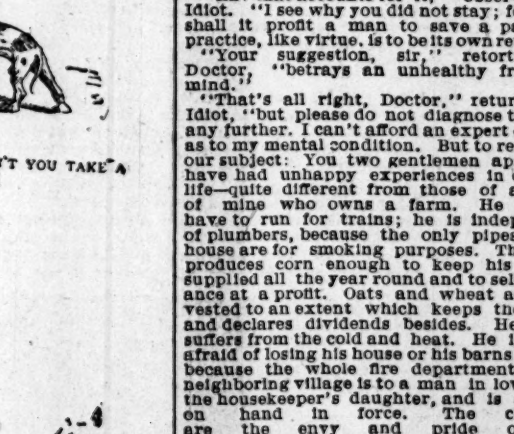
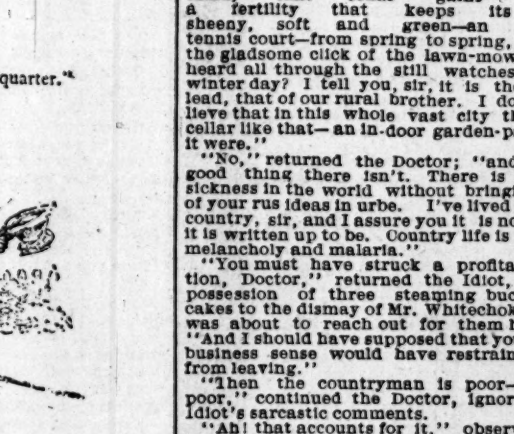
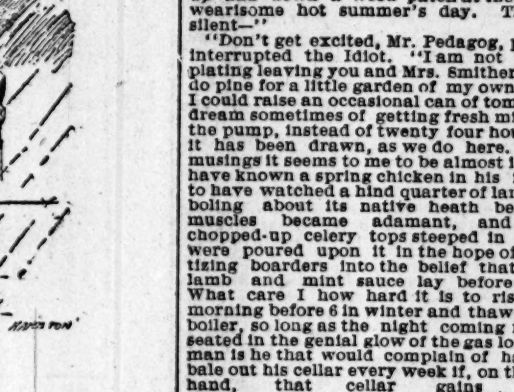
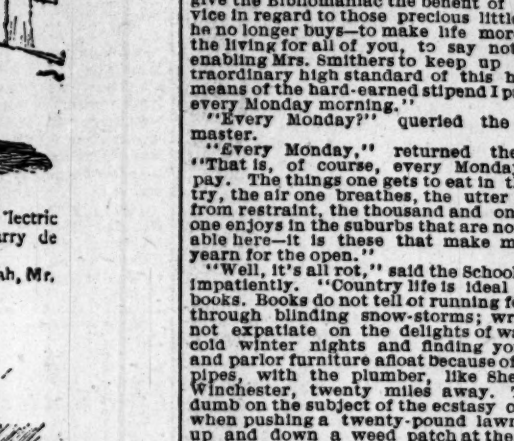
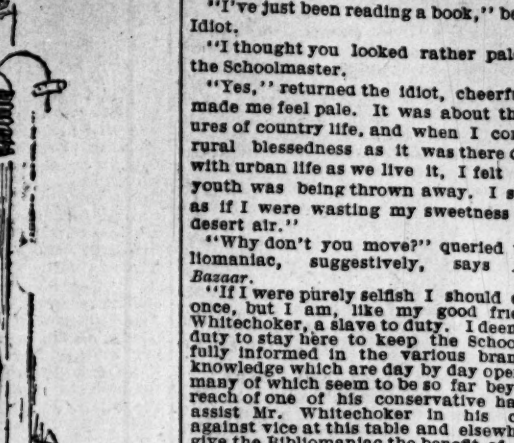
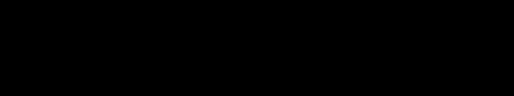
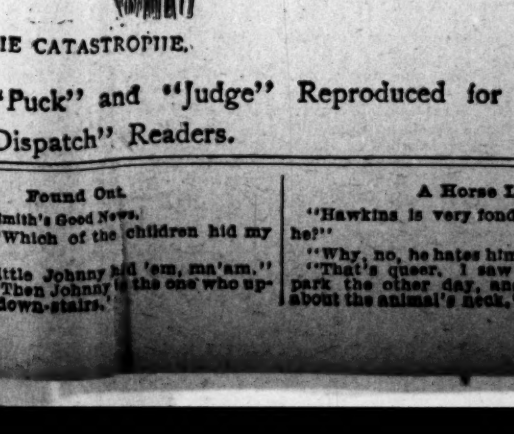
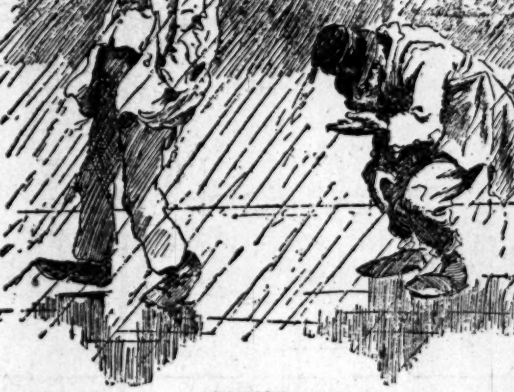
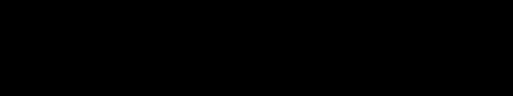
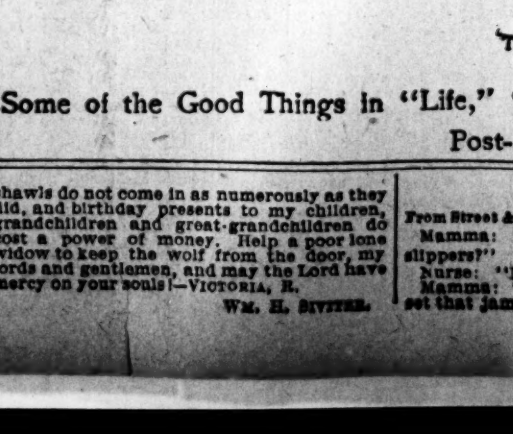
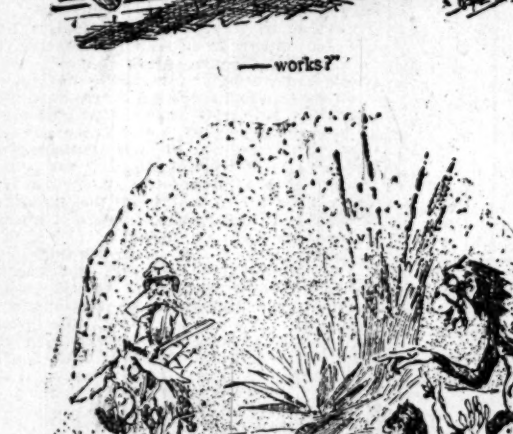
I and the Emperor of Austria get along smoothly; and if Parliament would give my dear son, the Duke of Edinburgh, £30,000 a year, instead of £25,000, I am sure the dear boy would take it kindly.

With Italy I have had no friction lately, but I did not notice the lizard till the bottle got quite low, as it was a small lizard and quiet, being dead, but it has cast a shadow over my whole life and turned my love for lung medicine into loathing.

This year the guinea is amusing us here in our North Carolina home. So also is a red cow whom we call Fair Rosamond. We milk her on horseback, cross country. She is a mountain cow and loves freedom. She was sired by Arnold Winkelried, by William Tell, dam Joan of Arc. I never saw a cow so fond

## "WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

## FUN AT A GLANCE.



## OUR BREAKFAST TABLE.

The Idiot Makes Himself Disagreeable to All of Us.

"I've just been reading a book," began the Idiot.

"I thought you looked rather pale," said the Schoolmaster.

"Yes," returned the Idiot, cheerfully, "it made me feel pale. It was about the pleasures of country life, and when I contrasted rural blessedness as it was there depicted with urban life as we live it, I felt as if my youth was being thrown away. I still feel as if I were wasting my sweetness on the desert air."

"Why don't you move?" queried the Bibliomaniac, suggestively, says Harper's Bazar.

"If I were purely selfish I should do so at once, but I am, like my good friend Mr. Whitechoker, a slave to duty. I deem it my duty to stay here to keep the Schoolmaster fully informed in the various branches of knowledge which are day by day opening up, many of which seem to be so far beyond the reach of one of his conservative habits; to assist Mr. Whitechoker in his crusade against vice at this table and elsewhere; to give the Bibliomaniac a few precious little tokens in regard to those precious little tokens he no longer buys—to make life more worth the living for all of you, to say nothing of enabling Mrs. Smithers to keep up her extraordinary high standard of this house by means of the hard-earned stipend I pay for her every Monday morning."

"Every Monday?" queried the Schoolmaster.

"Every Monday," returned the Idiot, "that is, of course, every Monday that I pay. The things one gets to eat in the country, the air one breathes, the utter freedom from restraint, the fact that one can do as one pleases in the suburbs that are not attainable here—it is these that make my heart yearn for the open air."

"Well, it's all rot," said the Schoolmaster, impatiently. "Country life is ideal only in books. Books do not tell of running through blinding snow-storms; writers do not expatiate on the delights of waking on cold winter nights and finding your door and parlor furniture afloat because of bursted pipes, with the water dripping from the ceiling, and the plumber, like Sheridan at Winchester, twenty miles away. They are dumb on the subject of the ecstasy one feels when pushing a twenty-pound lawn-mower up and down a weed patch at the end of a wearisome hot summer's day. They are silent."

"Don't get excited, Mr. Pedagog, please," interrupted the Idiot. "I am not contented, plating leaving you and Mrs. Smithers, but I do pine for a little garden of my own, where I could raise an occasional can of tomatoes. I dream sometimes of getting fresh meat from the pump, instead of twenty-four hours after it has been dressed, as we do here. In my musings it seems to me to be almost light to have known a spring chicken in his infancy; to have watched a hind and her set of piglets boiling about its native heath before its muscles became adamant, and before chopped-up celery soup was made of them. What care I how hard it is to raise every morning before 6 in winter and thaw out the boiler so long as the night coming finds me seated in the genial glow of the gas log! What man is he that can resist the temptation to baste out his cellar every week if, on the other hand, that cellar gains thereby a fertility that keeps its door open to a sheeny, soft and green—an interior tennis court—from spring to spring, causing the gladness of the lawn-mower to be heard all through the still watches of the winter days? I tell you, sir, it is the life to lead, that of our rural brethren. I do not believe that in this whole vast city there is a cellar like that—an in-door garden-path, as it were."

"No," returned the Doctor, "and it is a good thing there is enough of the city sickness in the world without bringing any of your rural ideas in. I've lived in the country, sir, and I assure you it is not as it is written up to be. Country life is misery, melancholy and malaria."

"You must have struck a profitable section, Doctor," returned the Idiot, taking a glass of wine and sipping it. "I have been to the dismay of Mr. Whitechoker, who was about to reach out for them himself, and I should have supposed that your business sense would have restrained you from leaving."

"I am the countryman, sir, poor-always poor," continued the Doctor, ignoring the Idiot's sarcastic comments.

"All that accounts for it," observed the Idiot. "I see why you did not stay; for what shall I profit man to save a patient if practice like this is to be his reward?"

"Your suggestion, sir," returned the Doctor, "betrays an unhealthy frame of mind."

"That's all right, Doctor," returned the Idiot, "but please do not diagnose the case any further. I can't afford an expert opinion as to my mental condition. But to return to our subject: You two gentlemen appear to have had unhappy experiences in country life—quite different from those of a friend of mine, who owns a large farm, and who has to run for trains; he is independent of plumbers, because the only pipes in his house are for smoking purposes. The farm produces corn enough to keep his family supplied all the year round, and he never needs a profit. Oats and wheat are harvested to an extent which keeps the cattle and declares dividends besides. He never suffers from the cold and heat. He is never afraid of losing his house or his barns by fire, because the whole fire department is always on hand in force. The chickens are the envy and pride of the county, and there are no more of them than they have to take turns in going to roost. The pigs are the most intelligent of their kind, and are so happy they never grunt, in fact, everything is lovely and cheap, the only thing that hangs long being the goose."

"Quite an ideal, no doubt," put in the Schoolmaster, scornfully. "The only thing is one of those model farms with steam-pipes under the walks to melt the snow in winter, and of course there is a well of coal growing right up into his furnace ready to be lit."

"Yes," observed the Bibliomaniac; "and no doubt the chickens lay eggs in every style—poached, fried, scrambled and boiled. The weeds in the garden grow so fast, I suppose, that they pull themselves up by the roots, and if there is anything left undone at the end of the day I presume that some of these gilded country men spring out of the ground and finish up for him."

"Of course he is a born farmer to get everything the way he has it," suggested Mrs. Smithers.

"No, he isn't. He's a broker," said the Idiot, "and a very successful one. I see him on the street every day."

"Does he employ a man to run the farm?" asked the Clergyman.

"No," returned the Idiot, "he has too much sense and too few dollars to do any such foolish thing as that."

"But I don't see how he can be a successful broker and make money off his farm at the same time. Your statements do not agree either."

"You said he never had to run for trains."

Dropped off to sleep, and from sleep to dream land; and thinking he was seated in his favorite corner, and required another refresher, he called out in a loud voice: 'Bring us another qua-a-r-t, please!'

He was taken before he could reach the next morning, and sentenced to six hours in the stocks for bawling in church.

An old church warden, whilst he was in 'doleful dumps,' said to him, 'What now, little-what now?'

'Ah,' he replied, sorrowfully, 'It was my light brought me to this.'

QUENCHING HIS THIRST.

"Dashed Nice Girl."

Introducing Himself.

Absorbed.

GOING.

"TAKE THE NEXT CAR."

He Shot, and the Grip Man Fell—The Story Told in Court.

From the Arkansas Traveler.

A respectable-looking man was arraigned before a Chicago court, having been arrested on a charge of shooting, without provocation, a grip man on a North Side cable car. The Judge, a dignified old gentleman, listened for some time to the word-banding of the lawyers, and then, committing an idea of speedier justice than that which might come from the slow drag of customary procedure, exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, wait a moment. Prisoner, answer my questions. What was the deceased doing when you shot him?"

"Nothing, your honor, except standing in an accustomed place, with one hand on a lever."

"Had you ever seen him before?"

"Not that I remember."

"Then you had nothing laid up against him?"

"Nothing."

"But shot him impulsively."

"I suppose you would call it that, sir."

"I don't know, your honor. I saw that a case of more inexcusable slaughter has ever come up before me, for, by your statement, you had absolutely no cause for the committing of this bloody deed."

"I am sorry to hear that, but for expressing an opinion, I would like to say that I had a just cause for shooting the grip man; indeed, I hold the defendant to be completely at fault, and I should now feel disappointed had the man not died."

"A murderous instinct," murmured the Judge.

"I can't wait a moment, Judge, and let me, in a few words, tell why I committed the deed of such apparent atrocity. On the morning of the fatal shooting, I was early, as usual, striving to reach my place of business as soon as possible, as there were matters of importance that awaited my personal attention. A raw wind was blowing. I was compelled to stand on a street corner half an hour before a car came along. I held up my hand. The gripman said, 'Take the next car.' I could not jump on the car, for I had rheumatism in one of my feet; so I waited until the next car came. I held up my hand. 'Take the next car,' said the gripman. By this time I had become angry, and, stepping into a saloon, I bought a pistol. I took a pretense that I wanted to shoot a dog. I came out of the saloon just as another car was passing. I waved my hand, and the gripman, in a hasty crouch he told me to take the next car. Then I cocked the pistol, and holding it behind me, I waited for the next car. The car drew near. I then fired. Mr. Depew, I have never seen the world as when I must assert the rights of American citizens. You do not know me. I have a wife and children dependent upon you, but the sorrowful deprivation of one family member is not to be considered when a great principle is involved. We knew that the civil war would result in the making of many widows and wailing orphans, yet all knew that the immortal principle of the American Union must be enforced. As the car approached, I waved my left hand. 'Take the next car,' said the gripman. I then, with my right hand, glanced along the pistol barrel and fired. The grip man fell back, dead, and the conductor rushed forward and stopped the car. This is my defense, your honor."

The Judge was deeply concerned. What became of the plaintiff he asked the prisoner.

"I am glad to know it has been taken care of. I want it. I live on the North Side. I am a good shot. I have a fine rifle. I have a voice from within called 'the right' and the landlady retired to the office."

The traveler hurriedly asked for the day's journey. As he paid his bill the landlady inquired briefly:

"Getting an early start, hasn't you?"

"No. Always take the 5:30 when I go through here."

"One of the directors of the road?"

"No."

"Superintendent of division, maybe?"

"No. What are you trying to get at?"

"Nothing. Only the 5:30 was taken off the time table yesterday. The first regular train doesn't pull out till 9:37. Didn't I know but you had some official connection with the road and was going to pay off on special 5:30 all by yourself. You wouldn't let me tell you just now, but p'raps 'tain't too late now."

The man who "knew all about it" walked out of the office without a word, and the landlady smiled as he said to himself, in the language of John Bullings, "It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so."

As Lucky as a Salsbury.

From the New York Weekly.

"My brother is in luck. He's got a place as floor-walker in a dry goods store. He is there sixteen hours a day."

Another was sent to the penitentiary.

Cholly: "You saw?" "Yes, his pants are a perfect bag of the moon."

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

show do not come in as numerous as they did, and birthday presents to my children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, do cost a power of money. Help a poor lone widow to keep the wolf from the door, my lords and gentlemen, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls!—Victoria, R.

Found Out.  
From Street & Smith's Good News.  
Mamma